INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian Compan... expect full support from the people.

VOL. XVIII NO. 63.— BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROY. ASIATIC

"WE HAVE BURNT OUR BOATS."

"No Return To Ashram Till Swaraj Is Won."

Mahatma Enters Kaira District.

POLICE PATELS RESIGN.

Our Movement Will Not Collapse, Assures Mahatmaji.

Gandhiji resumed his march a six on Thursday morning. Unlike Wednesday there was no crowd waiting outside the Dharamsala to accompany or see the Mahatma off and when Gandhiji appeared on the road he had only his 79 volunteers behind him.

The next halt was made at Bareja where the Mahatma addressed the villagers and started on his onward march and reached Nawgam.

Ten Patels have resigned their jobs so far.

News from different part of the country regarding people's response to the Mahatma's call is reassuring. Lucknow has pledged to provide 1,000 volunteers for Gandhiji's "Army". In Bombay the list of volunteers for "active service" is daily swelling. Mr. Sen Gupta's last message to Bengal, before being marched by the Burma Police, was that Bengal should supply 10,000 Satyagrahis. Mahatmaji and his band of 79 have once again made public their determination not to return to Ashram till Swaraj is obtained.

"No Fear Of Collapse Of Satyagraha."

(From Our Special Representative.)
AHMEDABAD, March 13.

The second day of Gandhiji's historic Satyagraha march passed off gloriously without any sensational incident. The atmosphere round about the march is still overcast with clouds of suspense and anxiety. To-day the National "Army" covered over 10 miles, five from Aslali to Bareja and five more from Bareja to Navagam.

SMILING THOUGH FATIGUED.

Gandhiji was active and agile as on the first day although he has begun to show signs of fatigue on his face. His pace to-day was a little slow and towards the end of the day he looked quite fagged. Despite the fatigue his genial smile never left his face.

At Bareja he addressed a crowded meeting of villagers at 8 in the morning. Thousands of people had flocked to the camp in the morning although the time announced for the meeting was 3 in the afternoon.

PATEL TENDERS REPORT TO GANDHIJI.

The Patel of the village rendered account of national work as required by Gandhiji. In his speech Gandhiji appealed to the people to get ready for going to jail. They should not be despondent because Vallabhbhai was locked in prison. His absence in their midst must not be an excuse for shirking national duties. Leader or no leader they must be prepared to serve the country by rendering good account of themselves. He then explained how he was going to defy the provisions of the Salt Tax. At 3 o'clock again large crowds assembled at the camp to hear Mahatmaji. The second time at the same place Gandhiji made a brief speech exhorting people to become fearless and self-reliant.

At Bareja and even at Aslali Gandhiji was presented with a purse. Khadar sales are proceeding wherever the army camps.

GANDHIJ'S NATIONAL PILGRIMAGE.

—:o:—

How Aslali Received The Mahatma.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, March 13.

The village of Aslali, which has the good fortune of being the first camping station of Gandhiji's National Army, was astir since early hours, impatient to listen to Mahatmajis advice at prayer time. The weight of anxiety about the impending arrest of Gandhiji gave very little sleep to villagers, not to talk of numerous visitors who are camping with the army. Motor cars and buses were plying between Ahmedabad and Aslali the whole night. The pedestrian traffic on this track was never so great and continuous as on the occasion of this great national pilgrimage. The anxiety was temporarily removed from the peoples' minds when they saw the smiling face of Mahatmaji early in the morning. Gandhiji's ways are so natural and his presence so inspiring that to see him is to forget worries and anxieties. The national army started on its march exactly at 6-30 according to the programme. The army was escorted by villagers right up to Bareja, the next camping station. Large crowds of people gathered in the street to have *darshan* of the general and also to join in the procession, which has now become a normal feature of the campaign.

VIDYAPTH'S WORK.

Under the direction of Gujerat Vidyapith, camping arrangements are most excellently made. A batch of eight students from the Vidyapitha goes to the next station a day in advance and sees that the arrangements are complete. An efficient messenger service is maintained all along the route between the camp and the city and also the district places thanks to the Vidyapith volunteers. The anxiety of the Ahmedabad residents is worked up to such a pitch that the progress of the march is being watched here with extreme eagerness. Rumours of diametrically opposite character have filled the city. These are about the release of Sardar Vallabhbhai and the arrest of Gandhiji. The origin of the first can be traced among other things to the adage that wish is father to thought. The second rumour is the reflection of peoples' extreme anxiety. How the great Sardar rules the heart of Gujerat can be seen from the fact that even boys in the streets ask news about the Sardar of every passerby. These little boys started broadcasting yesterday that Vallabhbhai was released. They could not be made to believe that it was not a fact. Even to-day rumours persist that the Sardar will be released very soon. Telephonic inquiries in the prison have become so many and persistent that the prison authorities refuse to answer any question regarding Vallabhbhai. Another report has gone round that the Sardar has been removed to Yeravada gaol, but it lacks confirmation.

ENTERS KAIRA.

This afternoon Gandhiji finishes his march in the Ahmedabad District and enters Kaira District. His evening camp will be at Navagam.

MARCH TO BAREJA.

—:o:—

Mahatmaji Addresses Villagers

(From Our Special Representative)
AHMEDABAD, March 12.

The Satyagraha army had a busy day in Aslali, a village nearly six miles to the South of Ahmedabad. The proximity of the river Sabarmati and the exuberance of Nature have made this village an attractive. The army was camped in a pandal erected near the village temple on the bank of the river. There was scarcely any villager who did not have the "Darshan".

MAHATMA ADDRESSES ASLALI VILLAGERS.

A largely attended meeting composed of thousands of villagers who had flocked to Aslali from the neighbouring villages was held in the open space. Mahatmaji spoke for well nigh an hour at this meeting. He narrated the circumstances that had led to the arrest and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai, and exhorted the people, even ladies, to be ready for going to gaol. He explained how the Salt Tax had added to their impoverishment and woman in the village, he said, must spin at least for two hours a day. He would be very soon going to the jail. It was then for them to carry on the non-violent war and secure his release from prison in a free India. He was waiting to see what part the villagers were going to play in the Battle of Freedom. The soldiers of the first batch, he repeated, had burnt their boats the moment the march began. For them there was no return.

ARREST IN KAIRA DISTRICT?

It is seriously apprehended that Gandhiji will be arrested as soon as he enters Kaira District which has obtained considerable notoriety by the arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai. It is, however certain that no action of a drastic character will be taken by any district officer until White Hall, the Government of India and the Bombay Government decide their course of action. Every minute that passes is making the whole atmosphere thicker with suspense. Likely developments are watched with bated breath. Last night those in the Ashram and outside had not a wink of sleep as the weight of anxiety was so heavy. The camp at Aslali has become a city in miniature. To see and meet Gandhiji who walks on foot in the great campaign hundreds of rich people are coming in their cars. Whatever happens Gandhiji is certain of the success of his cause; and it is in that belief that his movements and activities are directed.

MARCH TO BAREJA.

Early morning to-morrow the army marches on to Bareja, a village about five miles from Aslali, After camping here for the morning the party proceeds in the afternoon towards Navagam, thus adding another five miles distance. At the latter point the march proceeds through the Kaira District where sensational developments are expected. The whole of Gujarat is vibrating with a new spirit which does not admit of even the possibility of a defeat. Police are non-existent on the scene.

MRS. GANDHI JOINS MAHATMA.

One more incident during this morning's march was that when the party came near Vadaj a village between Ahmedabad and Aslali, Mrs. Gandhi joined Mahatmaji and blessed him in his great task. Gandhiji walked for some

(Continued on page 8.)

LATEST NEWS FROM SATYAGRAHA CAMP

(See Stop Press)

GOOD WISHES FROM ABROAD.

—:o:—

Young Muslims In U. S. Support Gandhiji.

CALL FOR UNITED ACTION.

ALLAHABAD, March 13.

The following cablegram has been received by the President of the National Congress from the Young Moslem Nationalist Party of India from Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.:—

"We Indian Moslems in America whole-heartedly support the coming Civil Disobedience. We sincerely hope every single Moslem, Hindu and Sikh will work in unison towards this noble cause, forgetting their communal tension and wish complete success."—F. P.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

—:o:—

Dr. Hardikar's Suggestion.

BOMBAY, March 13.

The following telegram has been sent by Dr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress:—

"Suggest holding the All-India and Working Committee meetings at places where Mahatmaji will then be. If necessary, both the Committees should move with his column. Hope members would not mind little inconvenience."

THE NATIONAL "MILITIA.

—:o:—

Standing Orders.

—:o:—

The Captain of the National "Militia" has issued the following orders:—

Friday (14th), 7-30 a.m.—General rally of volunteers at Congress House. The volunteers will march to the Mandvi Ward, where 100 propaganda meetings will be organised.

Friday (14th), 6 p.m.—General rally at Bhatia Baug, opposite Victoria Terminus Station. After the lectures of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Acharya Kriplani, 100 propaganda meetings to be held all over A Ward.

BURMA POLICE ARREST MR. SEN GUPTA.

Bengal Leader Refuses To Furnish Bail.

WANTS HIS COMPATRIOTS TO SWELL GANDHIJI'S "ARMY."

CALCUTTA, March 13.

Mr. J M Sen-Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, was arrested this afternoon at 3-30 p.m. by the Rangoon Police who came from Rangoon with a warrant dy steamer this noon. He is arrested on a charge of sedition in connection with speeches delivered by him in Rangoon on February 10 and 21.

Asked whether he would furnish bail of Rs. 10,000 with sureties of Rs. 5,000 each; he refused to offer bail.

As the next boat for Rangoon does not leave till to-morrow morning, Mr. Sen-Gupta is allowed to pass the night it his own residence under Police guard.

A large number of Congressmen saw Mr. Sen-Gupta after his arrest which created considerable sensation. The case comes up for hearing on the 19th March.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press of India after his arrest, Mr. Sen-Gupta said:—"I want 10,000 men from Bengal to be enlisted as Volunteers to begin Satyagraha. This is my last wish."—Free Press.

"I HAVE NO PLACE TO LODGE YOU TO-NIGHT."

—:o:—

Police Commissioner's Talk With Mr. Sen Gupta.

CALCUTTA, March 13.

As soon as the Assistant Commissioner of Calcutta Police served the warrant on Mr. Sen Gupta, he took it, noted the time and was preparing to go with the police, when Sir Charles Tegart, the Police Commissioner, enquired on the telephone if he was offering bail.

Mr. Sen Gupta: I am accompanying your police officer.

Commissioner: I have no place to take you to-night. You better remain in your house.

Mr. Sen Gupta: I cannot give any undertaking and may go out and address a public meeting.

The police officer then formally ordered Mr. Sen Gupta not to go out of the house. Mr. Sen Gupta as a peaceful Satyagrahi obeyed. He will be taken to Rangoon tomorrow morning.—Free Press.

RESPONSE TO MR. SEN GUPTA'S CALL.

—:o:—

Youths Enrol As Volunteers.

CALCUTTA, March 12.

At a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta this evening a large number of young men enrolled themselves as volunteers to work out the Civil Disobedience programme in Bengal.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S "IRONSIDES"

—:o:—

Further Enrolments.

The following is a further list of Bombay's "Ironsides" in the Non-Violent Army:—

21. Sjt. V. V. Jeerajani.
22. Sjt. Himatlal Harishanker Rawal.
23. Sjt. Ramlal Ambalal.
24. Sjt. Jinabhai Gopalji Desai.
25. Sjt. Maneklal Punjabhai.
26. Sjt. Moulana Hamid Ahmed.
27. Sjt. M. K. Raman.
28. Sjt. S. B. Mhadeshwar.
29. Smt. Ratanben Laxmidas Mehta.
30. Sjt. Shiv Sharma.

CORRECTION.

From the list of names published yesterday that of Sjt. Gajendranath G. Sharman is omitted. Sjt. Sharman's name is to be included in the first list.

BOMBAY WOOLLEN MERCHANTS' LEAD

—:o:—

No More Orders With Foreign Countries.

(Through The War Council, Bombay Prov. Congress Committee.)

The woollen merchants of the Moolji Jetha Market have given the lead to the mercantile community in India in general and Bombay in particular. News has reached this office that they have resolved not to place any orders or indents for woollens in the foreign market. The mercantile community, it is confidently hoped, will play its part well in this great struggle. The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee has received Rs. 251 from Sjt. Chhotalal Vallabhbhai of Mulji Jetha Market as his contribution for the Satyagraha funds of the Committee.

"KAKORI SWARAJANTRA."

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 13.

Justices Pearson and Jack have admitted the appeal filed on behalf of Manindranarayan Roy, author of the proscribed book entitled "Kakori Swarajantra", against the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. No bail has been granted.—Free Press.

BRITISH INDIA AND THE STATES.

—:o:—

Princes To Meet Politicians.

MADRAS, March 12.

The Associated Press understands that important conversations are to be set on foot between British Indian political leaders and members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes regarding the place Indian States should occupy in the future Constitution as well as the relations between the Central Government and the States. As at present arranged a Conference for the purpose will meet at Delhi on theo 29th and 30th March. Considerable importance attaches to these conversations in view of the impendingn publication of the Simon Commission's report and the Round Table Conference. Amongst British Indian politicians invited are Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah, Sir A. P. Patro, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jayakar.—A. P.

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

MEERUT, March 12.

Sub-Inspector Ibedally who searched the offices of the Bengal Jute Workers Association and the Paper Mill Association was examined to-day in the Meerut Conspiracy Case. The accused Sibnath Banerjee tendered a large number of defence exhibits through the witness, and this occupied the whole time upto lunch Mr B. D. Joshi, appeared to-day for Joshi. The witness was cross-examined by the accused Banerjee, Chakravarthy and Mitra at great length. The court adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

Lord and Lady Stanley arrived at Government House Bombay on Thursday. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Horse Show on Thursday the 13th March and Lady Sykes gave away the Cups. Lt.-Col. and Mrs. F. A. Hamilton, Commander R. O. Fitzroy, and Major A. F. G. Forbes dined at Government House Bombay on Thursday the 13th March.

MAHATMAJI ON THE MARCH.

Mahatma Gandhi leading his "army" of non-violent "soldiers" on the historic march to achieve Swaraj for India. In the extreme left of the picture is Sjt. Manilal Kothari.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

HIGHER PRICES INDUCE LIQUIDATION

Hydro Group Strong.

Bombay, March 13.

There was impressive demand for mill shares during the early part of the day on better news from Delhi and rising tendency of raw cotton. All mill shares were in good demand and prices recorded substantial gains. However at the advance there was some liquidation which resulted in some setback. The undertone was very steady and it appears that attempts will be made to force up

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 13.

Bombay Dyeing 780, 807.
Century 295, 302, 288, 91, 93-2.
Colaba 141, 43, 40, 41.
Crescent 87, 90.
[illegible] 535, 60, 40, 35, 42.
Indore 357, 62, 55, 56.
Madhowji 30.
Nagpur 490, 70, 72.
New Great 191, 88, 93-2.
Pearl 287, 73, 62, 71.
Simplex 51, 50.
Swadeshi 390, 92, 400, 391, 92.
Burma 695, 85, 86.
Hydro 1215, 31, 15, 30, 28.
Tram 32, 31.
Deff. 312, 2, 4, 295, 303, 2.
Ord. 51, 45-8, 46-14.
Bundi 17-4.
Indian 262, 57, 58.
Katni Ord. 83.
Alcock 272, 65, 67, 65.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

prices. There was continued demand for Hydro Group shares which ruled very strong. Occasional liquidation was easily absorbed and the tone was cheerful. Bombay Burmah shares improved out later on declined under profit-taking. Tata Steel shares ruled easy on marked absence of fresh buying and bulls are taking advantage of the present situation in unloading.

—:o:—

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, March 13.

Ahmedbaad Advance (100) 320.
Apollo 50, nil 3-6.
[illegible] nil 1
[illegible] 250 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 166.
Bharat 100 nil, 55.

Bombay Cotton (50) nil 140.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 791-4.
Bombay Industrial [illegible] 1-12
Bradbury (22) nil, 160.
Broach Fine Count 250, nil 22-8.
Central India 100, 372-8.
Century 100, 293-12.
Fazulbhoy 250, 537-8.
Crescent 100, 90.
Currumbhoy 100.
Dawn 250, 535.
E D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-7-8.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 120.
Edward Sassoon 100, 200, nil, 63-12.
Elphinstone 100, 6-8.
Finlay 100, 89-2.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180.
Gokak 100, 162-8.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 100, 65, 100, 1580
Indian Bleaching, etc. 96-4.
[illegible] Manufacturing 1.000 75 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 356-4.
[illegible] xd
Jamshed 250 nil, 15.
[illegible] Singji 1.000 [illegible] 1540.
Kohinoor 100, 183-12.
Khandesh 1.000 50y. 2200
Khatau Makanji 100, nil 35.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1340.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 nil, 900.
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morraji Gokuldas 1000, nil 400.
Nathubhoy 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100, nil, 50.
[illegible] nil 75
Model Mills Nagpur 250, nil 80.
Mysore (50 p.c.) 4 13o.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y. 193-12.
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.
Pearl 250, 271-4.
Phoenix 100, 345.
Premier 10, nil 1/5
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil. 4.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 54.
Simplex 150. 50.
Sholapur 1.000, 1600.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/8
Swadeshi 100, 392-8.
Tata Mill 25. nil 35
Vishnu Cotton 1000. 2250
Western India Shipping 1,000. 810.

BANKS

Bank of India 50, 2|8, 90-8.
Baroda 50 3 77
Central 25. 16.
Eastern £5 xd. 76.
Imperial Bank 500, 1255.
Imperial P. P. 3100.
Union 5, 3-2.
P & O Bank £10 10f. 122

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f sd xd. 17-4.
Gwalior Cement 10 80.
Central India Mining 3-4
Shahabad Cement 10y, 150.
Shivrajpur 20 2y xd 13.
United Cement 100 5y. 51-8.
Katni Ord. 183-12.
Katni Def 635.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 767-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, 110.
Central Provinces 85.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11/6 90.
Gujarat 100, 2|4|3, 75.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 74.
Larkhana 100, 1f, 84.
Mandra Bhor 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2/11/60, 82
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4, 82.
Sialkot Narowal 100, 2/4/8 84
Sara Shajgun 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 665.
Upper Sind 100 nil 74

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y 122|8.
Surat Electric C 100 [illegible]y xd 123-12.
Andhra Valley Ord. (1000) 20. 695.
Bombay Tram Ord. 131-4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1228-12.
Tata Power 1050, nil 581-4.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 140
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 136.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 plus 20
Indian Cotton 125, 18-12, 200.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 242-12
New Berar 500 75y 770
New Mofussil 400, 491/4
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 40f xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl I G Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30 1725.
[illegible] Insurance Ord 15, 7-10.
New India Assurance (10) 17-10.
Vulcan 100 63/6y xd. 5/2
Oriental Government Securit Life 100, 1840.
Industrial & Prudential 6 8-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6, 265
Attock Oil 1 nil, 18
Belapur Co 50 nil 6
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 131-4.
Burma Uganda 12 nil,. 20.
Burma F. Corporation 686/4
Burma Corp. 10, Rs. 9/8
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 85.
Scindia Steam 8/8
Tata Construction xd. 34.
Tata Ord. 47.
Tata Iron Def. 302-8.
Bombay Telephone 50, 55.
Assur Veerji Mills B, 7 0f, 55.
Bombay Steam T & o.c. 100 102-8
Kastoorchand [illegible] 80
Tata Hydro Def. 106/8
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B 108-8.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 8y.

PREFERENCE.

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 66.
Andhra Pref. 960
Tata Power Pref 1075.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1030

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta,
Mar/Apl. 10 per cwt. Sellers.
July/Sept. 10/3 per cwt. Sellers.
Oct/Dec. 10/4 1/2 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Bombay,
Mar/Apl. 10/1 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Karachi,
Mar/Apl. 10/1 per cwt. Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb. Largeo. 36/3 Mar/Ap. Sellers.
Barletta Ruso, per 63 1/2 lb Largoes, 35/9 Mar/Apl. Sellers (63 lb.)
Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 38/9 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels 39/6 May/June Buyers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed Lb. Spot 7-9/16d Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 12.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: April|May sellers £17-3-9.
Linseed Calcutta (London) ton: May|June sellers £17-3-9.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: March|April sellers £15-15-0.
Linseed, Bombay ton: March|April nominal £17-17-6.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

SPECULATION OF GAMBLING NATURE.

Bombay, March 13.

The local cotton market opened late owing to Brokers' meeting which resolved that the Cotton Act be repealed. The market was due to open at Rs. 256 for Broach A.M. delivery but the weakness in Mahajan was responsible for opening at Rs. 253. There continues heavy speculation mostly of a gambling nature which causes irregular price movements. This sort of fluctuations is disturbing genuine business. There was heavy liquidation. Liverpool opening cables were steady at a rise of 14 points hut later cables showed a decline of 6 points from the opening level. This news encouraged further selling and prices ruled easy. Heavy risks on option business and settlement of Indore business being near, the price movements are irregular. The market closed easy at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M.	250	0	0
Broach J.|A.	263	4	0
Oomra March	207	4	0
Oomra May	214	0	0
Oomra July	223	0	0
Bengal March	179	8	0
Bengal May	184	4	0
Bengal July	191	8	0
Broach A.M. highest	254	4	0
Broach A.|M. lowest	249	8	0

SAMPAIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Osaka, March 13.

March	157.00 plus 2.50
June	262.10 plus 3.20
Sept.	167.30 plus 2.80

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, March 13.

Bengal March	186
Bengal May	190
Bengal July	197
Broach A.|M.	254
Broach J.|A.	268
Umra March	209
Umra May	217
Umra July	225

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, March 13.

Bengal	198	193	188	182
Sind	203	198	193	187
Punjab	196	191	186	180
Rajputana	198	193	188	182
Broach	..	254	251	246
Umra No. 3	215	212	209	205
C. P. No. 1	231	228	225	221
C. P. No. 2	223	220	217	213
Muthia	..	..	204	197	193

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 13.

100	E. Spinner & Co.	Senabad 217
100	N. Rajaram & Co.	Katol 230
100	Patel Cotton & Co.	Murtizapur 185
100	Tata & Co.	Ranala 211
100	G.G. Kesha & Co.	Do. 211
100	Japan T. & Co.	Malegaon 217
100	Do.	Jalna 212
100	C.V. Jagjivan	Dabhoi 253
100	Do.	Palej 253
100	Do.	Thashra 252
100	Japan T. & Co.	Indore 212
100	A. Damodar	Neemuch 214
100	Dd.	Barwaha 213|4
100	Forbes & Co.	Ber 216-1|2

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 13.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,116	257,752
Central India	3,886	314.487
Barsi and Nagar	429	201,757
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	65,455
Berar	4,494	541,648
Central Provinces	2,678	291,295
Total Oomras	12,603	1,672,394
Dholera	640	89,899
N.-W. Provinces	299	133,653
Rajputana	310	34,644
Sind-Punjab	311	139,286
Broach	6,948	193,453
Coompta and Dharwar	....	44,594
Westerns-Northerns	123	15,689
Cocoanada	....	100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	7,018
Persian	....	473
American	....	8,871
Egyptian and African	486	35,408
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	598
Total	21,720	2,375,469

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th March.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	4,153	471,734
Japan & China	4,700	213,601
Coast Ports	....	10,468
Up-country by Rail	....	57,616
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	44,750
Total	3,353	1,393,459

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, March 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 483 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 105 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 26 To 30 Points Up.

STRONG ON TRADE BUYING.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 13.

As anticipated the New York Cotton futures market ruled yesterday active and strong on trade buying and also by covering by shorts and buying on the reaction theory. Garside estimates American mills consumption during last February 489,000 bales against 598,000 bales during February 1929. The market opened at a rise of 15 points but declined 23 points on scattered selling and liquidation. At this low level there was heavy buying which resulted in a rapid rise of 37 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a rise of 26 to 30 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points to 14.55c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled strong and closed at a rise of 29 to 26 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 26 points to 14.34c.

U. S. A. Port Receipts were 7,000 bales and exports amounted to 9,000 bales.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 12 to 13 points on heavy buying orders from Bombay but declined on profit-taking and poor opening advices from New York. The market closed at a rise of 1 point and Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 18 points to 8.06. Day's sales were 7,000 bales.

Egyptian futures declined 1 to 6 points but Empire cotton improved 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 14.68 (2.45 p.m.)
New York Lowest 14.31 (10.59 a.m.)

Messrs. Thos Smith and Co. have received the following cables under yesterday's date from their Liverpool friends:—

11-30 a.m.: "Market better on heavy Bombay Straddle buying. Position unchanged but looks as if urgent liquidation over."

8-55 p.m.: "Heavy buying by trade and local shorts Contracts scarce."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends dated 12th March 1930:

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Better demand for actual but market unfavourably affected by expectation of a reduction in the acreage of seven per cent." American trade reports unfavourable."

Hemelryk:—"Better demand Lancashire."

Liverpool:—"There is more disposition to buy. Long interest appear to be pretty well liquidated."

Hentz:—"Weather continues favourable in most sections of Western Texas too dry. Decline seems checked and general feeling seems better, trade conditions improving, would buy on any declines."

Reuter:—"Market was active and strong on trade buying and also by covering by shorts and buying on the reaction theory.

Messrs. W. H. Midwood have received the following cable from their Head Office, Liverpool:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service (Garside) estimate Consumption all Cotton (ex Linters) by U. S. Mills last month 487 thousands of bales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. George Langley and Co., Liverpool:—

"American Consumption figures bearish this combined with weakness wheat discouraging buying

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 12.

May	14.66+27
July	14.84+26
October	14.94+30
December	15.13+28
January	15.19+28
Middling Spot	14.55+25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 12.

March	14.21+29
May	14.43+26
Middling Spot	14.34+26
July	14.49
October	14.56

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, March 13.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 7,000 bales.
Day't Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

	Opening.	Closing.
March	7.76	7.62+01
April		7.62+01
May	7.78	7.66+01
June		7.67+01
July	7.83	7.71+01
August		7.73+01
September		7.74+01
October	7.87	7.76+01
November		7.78+01
December	7.96	7.83+01
January	7.97	7.85—00
February		7.87—00
March	.....	7.81—00
Middling Spot		8.06+18

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Sales at Liverpool 7,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 12.

Scinde Fully Good	4.40+20
Scinde Fine	4.65+20
Scinde Superfine	4.90+20
Bengal Good	4.15+20
Bengal Fully Good	4.40+20
Bengal Fine	4.65+20
Oomra Good	4.95+20
Oomra Fully Good	5.25+20
Oomra Fine	5.55+20
Broach Fully Good	5.80+20
Broach Fine	6.05+20
Broach Superfine	6.30+20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

March	12.64—10
May	12.73—06
July	12.67—02
November	12.53+03
December	12.53+03
January	12.56+03
Sakells F.G.F. Spot	13.60+05

RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES.

Natural Reaction.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

New York, March 12.

Natural reaction on covering by shorts. Large short interest exists. Spot demand poor. Think the advance only temporary. Acreage intention is to reduce slightly:—

LONDON, SILVER.

London, March 12.

Silver.—China bought. Offerings small. Market is quietly steady.

Spot	19 1/4
Forward	18 13/16

BAR GOLD.

London, March 12.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4-4-11¼.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 12.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Day Market Loans 3 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 Months 3-3/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 Months 3 5/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, n3 months 4 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T. T. London on Berlin 20.37 3/4
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.12 1/2.
T.T. London on Brussels 34.89.
T.T. London on Madrid 39.90
T.T. London on Milan 92.80
T.T. London on Berne 25.13
T.T. London on Paris 124.25
T.T. London on Prague 164.12

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 13.

March close at s 6/11d—5 1/8d.
May close at s 7/1 1/4d—5d.
July close at s 7/3 3/4d—4 1/2d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

March per bushel dol 1.05-1/4—1
May per bushel dol 1.09-1/4—1 3/4
July per bushel dol 1.03-5/8—1 1/2

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

May 18.70—25
June 18.80—30

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, March 13.

New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	14.36
July	14.54
October	14.60

New York 11-45 a.m.—

May	14.33

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 12.

Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: May|August sellers 34|4-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt: Sept.|Dec. sellers 34|4-1|2.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, March 13.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 13|16.
D D 1|5 27|32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32
Banks Selling D D 1|5 7|8 mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 15th March.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 15th April.
Banks seling T T 1|5 25|32 15th May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27|32 April
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 May Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1|4.

PARIS—
Banks Selling T T 136-1|2.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133 3/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 104 1|4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 133.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|8

CROSS RATES—
New York-London 486 3|16 12th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/11 5/8 13th inst.
Japan-London 2/0 11/32 12th inst.
London-Paris 124.25 12th inst
London-Belgium 34.885 12th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.13 12th inst.
London-Italy 92.85 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 11th instant. £4-4-11 1|4 12th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 11th instant. 19 1/4 12th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 5/8 11th instant. 18 13/16 12th instant.
Silver New York Ready 41 5/8 11th instant. 42 12th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3 3/32 per cent 11th instant. 3 3/32 per cent 12th instant.
London Discourts 6 Mos 3 3|16 per cent 11th instant. 3 5/32 per cent 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent nominal.
3 Mos 5 per cent.
6 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 13.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,116.
Central India	3,886
Barsi-Nugger	429
Berar	4,494
Central Provinces	2,678
Dhollera	640
N. W. Provinces	299
Rajputana	310
Sind-Punjab	311
Broach	6,948
Western Northerns	123
Egyptians	95
East Africans	391
Cotton	21,720 Cwts.
Wheat	110,991
Linseed	13,689
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	562
Gingellyseeds	83
Groundnuts	12,303
Castorseeds	1,122
Rice	86,851
Myrabollams	2,965
Cottonseeds	4,417
Gram	843
Joowar	374
Bajree	1,101
Coal	1,434 Tons.

HAPUR MARKET REPORT.

("Vyapar," Daily Commercial Newspaper).

Hapur, March 11.

PRICES.

	Per maund Rs. a p.
Wheat Khatti Ready	3 11 0
Wheat Khatti Jeth	3 8 6
Gram Khatti Ready	4 4 0
Barley Khatti Ready	3 0 0
Joggery 1st quality	5 6 0
Joggery 2nd quality	5 2 0
Joggery 3rd quality	4 12 0

STOCKS.

Wheat	57 Khattis
Gram	1 Khatti.
Barley	4 Khattis

ARRIVALS.

Joggery 600 maunds.
Weather:—Clear.
Crop Condition—Vey good

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 12.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	17-1|2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	107-1|2
National Bank	45
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88-1|2
Conversion Loan	76-3|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	100-7|8
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	47-1|2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	51-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan	53-3|4
Consols	54-3|4
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-1|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	82-1|8

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, March 13.

	£		
London Ready	19	2	0
London Forward	16	13	0
China Opening	1	11	9
China Closing	1	11	9
American Cent	42	9	0
China Ready	54	9	6
Falgoon Opening	45	8	0
Falgoon Closing	45	3	0
Chaitra Opening	43	12	0
Chaitra Closing	43	11	0
Tejimandi:—			
Falgoon	1	10	0
Chaitra	2	4	0

GOLD.

Bombay, March 13.

	£		
Ready	22	0	0
Falgoon	21	15	6
Chaitra	21	10	6
National City	21	15	0
Naran Motilal	22	0	0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot: 10-1|4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 12.

Demand Bills 485.93

LONDON METALS.

London, March 12

	£
Copper Braziers	92-1|2
Yellow Metal	63
Spelter Hard Indian brands	16-3|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	11-7|8
Tin English Ingots	107-1|2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton: March|April sellers £6-0-0.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) ton: March|April sellers £5-2-6.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull-Continent) ton:
March|April sellers £14-0-0.

LINSEED & WHEAT MARKETS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cables dated 13th inst.:—

LINSEED: Think it would be advisable to cover part of short sales around present price level.

WHEAT: General lack of confidence over various Government threaten to on actual interference also possibility of break up pool. On any further decline suggest buying scale down July.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 13.

3 Months Discounts 3 3|32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 3 5|32 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 4 p.c.
Call Money 5 1|2 p.c.
One month 5 p.c.
3 months 5 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of money market: Easier.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 p.c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, March 13.

F.P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 12-3-30	7748000	8503000
Receipts Yesterday 12-3-30	7000	14000
Exports to date 12-3-30	5597000	6551000
Stock at Ports 7-3-30	2052000	1839000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-3-30	1256000	849000
Stock at Liverpool 7-3-30	1028000	1111000
Visible Supply 7-3-30	5007000	4868000
Quantity in Sight 7-3-30	13255000	13553000
Quantity out of Sight 7-3-30	10002000	10941000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 13.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 86-4
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|7
4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94|15.
4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97|11.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/15
3 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104|10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72|8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72|84
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103

FORWARD RATES.

18 March Settlement 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 65-8-0.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-5-0.
Tone of Market—Steady.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
1 Mch.	Razmak@ ..	ALL	10,602
21	Rampura ..		16,601
29	Nalders x ..		16,088
5 Apl	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpin i*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra		10,946
19	Razmak		10,602
26	Malwa*		11,000
—	Narkunda x ..	NOW SAIL	16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaiser-I-Hind		11,518
24	Moolt an x ..		20,847
31	Macedoni		11,120
7 June	Mantua*	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20,827
28	Razmak		10,85
6 July	Rampura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa		11,000
19	Nalder x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpin i ..	WITHOUT	16,619
2 Aug	M rea* ..		10,946
9	Kaiser-I-Hind		11 518
16	Narkunda x		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana* ..		16,568
6 Sept.	Rampura ..	MENT	16,601
13	Moolt an x		20-847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua*		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India	AT	19,648
11	Comorin x		15,132
18	Kaiser-I-Hind		11,518
—	Razmak@	ADEN	10,857
1 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
8	N dera x ..		16,088
15	Rampura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the

31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	and Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£188	£76
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£139	£90
To Marseilles and back	£109	£73

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apl.	Dumra ..	8,417
24th Apl.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£106
	B £60	£103
	C £58	£98

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malaba)
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS. CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
23 Mar.	Khedive ..	Straits China & Japan
28 Mar.	Gogra*	Straits & Japan.
28 Mar.	Moolt an	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Rampura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Nalders ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Moolt an	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Nalders ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Moolt an ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 78
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Zanzibar.
15 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
17 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
19 Mar	Berpeta ..	Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
21 Mar.	Vasna ..	Basreh via Karachi
26 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
			P.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Francisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10600	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	— —	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru —	6028	30 Apr.	14 May.
Hakusan Maru.	10500	— —	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru —	10800	28 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru —	8000	3 Apr.	10 April
Katori Maru —	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
		Malden	
Chichibu Maru —	22619	9 Mar.	1 April
Tenyo Maru —	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20379, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Natesan's National Literature

UNIFORM CLOTH-BOUND VOLUMES.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF
Vivekananda
Ram Mohun Roy
Rt. Hon. Sastri
Sarojini Naidu
Sir J. C. Bose
Sir P. C. Ray
Dr. Annie Besant
Lord Sinha
Sir Wm. Wedderburn
Pundit Malaviya
S. N. Banerjea
Sir D. E. Wacha

Price of each Vol. Rs. 3 Tures To Subs. of "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8.

Speeches of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Price Rs. 4. To Subs. of "Indian Review." Rs. 3-8.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE

"Indian Scientists." Biographical sketches with an account of their Researches, Discoveries and Inventions, Illustrated. Rs. 3.

"Indian Christians." Biographical and critical sketches of poets, publicists, Ministers of the Church, etc. With 13 illustrations. Rs. 3.

"Indian Statesmen." Biographical and critical sketches of famous Dewans and Prime Ministers of Indian States. With 17 portraits. Rs. 3.

"Eminent Mussalmans." Biographical and critical sketches of Muslim Statesmen, Poets, Reformers, Jurists. Rs. 3.

"The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Rs. 3.

"Hinduism." By Babu Govinda Das. Cloth bound. 450 pages. Rs. 3.

"Indian National Evolution. A brief survey of the origin and progress of the Indian National Congress and the growth of Indian Nationalism. By Ambika Charan Mazumdar. Rs. 3.

"The Governance of India." A "vade mecum" for all politicians, By Babu Govinda Das. Rs. 3.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8 each.

Books are given at concession rates only to Subscribers of the "Indian Review". Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit one year's subscription in advance (Rs. Five Indian, 12 sh. Foreign). Subscriptions can commence from any month; but a few copies our special January (New Year) Number containing an account of the Congress and Conferences are available.

Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review."

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, Madras.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p. a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves 1 1
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,04,923.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 33 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the— SECRETARIES Bombay.

Bombay Widow's Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is loss.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar. ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

	NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.		1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,		1926	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,		1927	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,		1928	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10	per Annum	1927 ,, 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

OUR DUTY

It is our duty to convince people that there is still need for the old-fashioned Thrift which has been the foundation of so many peoples' fortunes and the basis of the success of many prosperous persons.

BUILD UP YOUR
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT
WITH THE
Central Bank of India Ltd.

and you will have always some thing to fall back upon.

Interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent on Daily Balances.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA. Managing Director.

WHY NOT DISCARD ALL OTHERS IN FAVOUR of KATNI CEMENT CASTLE BRAND THE MODERN WAY TO BUILD

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Hindu, Muslim and Christian youths with intelligence and influence for a line which they can work during their spare time. Splendid money-making opportunity. No capital needed. Write for interview to Mr. B. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

A R2239

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to.

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings Calcutta.

LOAN

WANTED—PARTNER, who can invest Rs. 50,000/ in a very profitable business profit 5 lakhs a year certain. Write Box No. 2467 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

2243

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—FIRST FLOOR Flat East side of Hirji Mansions Gowalia Tank Road Rent Rs. 160/-. Apply Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fo

C 370
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

DEALERS in anything and everything of Electrical accessories. Apply NEW INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS, Electrical Engineers and Licensed Wiring Contractors, opposite Police Station, Hill Road, BANDRA.

T R 2237

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the COMMON JURY summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (second floor) this FRIDAY morning, the 14th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office.
High Court.
Bombay, 14th March, 1930
403

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders of this Company will be held in the Office of the Liquidator on THURSDAY, the 20th March 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the amount of costs to be paid by Dr. Popat Parbhuram, the Defendant in the High Court Suit No. 658 of 1929, filed by this Company against him which costs are agreed to be paid by the said Dr. Popat Parbhuram by his letter to the Liquidator dated 22-11-29.

If there be no quorum on the appointed day the meeting will be adjourned to the day following at the same time and place if the Share-Holders present so decide, otherwise it shall stand adjourned to the same day next week, i.e. on 27th March, 1930 at the same time and at the same place.

For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation),
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator
41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
402

NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 17th March, 1930 to 2nd April 1930, both days inclusive

356

INSURANCE.

Life and other Insurance Offices wishing to increase business on a sound and efficient are invited to correspond with the ARYAN COMMERCIAL and INSURANCE BUREAU, Insurance Specialists and Counsels, No. 5, Budhwar. Poona City, along with terms.

394

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of Cargo per S. S. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th March from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE UNDER-FRAMES AND WAGONS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specifications and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CARRIAGE UNDER-FRAMES AND WAGONS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1930.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
11th March, 1930.
393

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1930. Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops before MONDAY 24th March, 1930 till 12 noon.

2. The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) W. E. G. SOLOMON,
Director,

Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 11th March, 1930.
400

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO YARN MERCHANTS.

SALE OF ART SILK YARN, SHANGHAI SILK YARN AND COTTON AND WORSTED YARN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will under instructions sell by Public Auction at the risk of the party concerned on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1930 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown No. ...., 1st Bhoiwada Street (Off Kika Street, Pydhowny) 71 Packages Art Silk Yarn of Italian, Swiss, French and Japanese Makes of various deniers, Worsted Yarn of Raymond Woollen Mills, Shanghai Silk Yarn, Japanese Mercerised Cotton Yarn, French Tussar Worsted Yarn, Indian and English Cotton Yarn including a few cases of Check Sarees and Coloured Doria Sarees.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained and samples may be inspected before the sale at the Room of the undersigned. Private offers will be considered before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2800 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPPLED COTTON (BROACH, MOGHLAI KHANDESH, CENTRAL INDIA, BENGAL, ETC.) AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOOSE COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1930, at 1-45 p.m (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sawree near Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., Jetha No. (P) by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jetha of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND MUNICIPAL SCALES AT CRAWFORD MARKET, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 8-30 a. m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction at Aruthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1930 to 31st March 1931) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish etc from the retail vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at Markets and Bazaars in Bombay such as Fort Market, Colaba Fish Market, Mazagon Pedder Fish Market, Kamatipura Market, Chowpatty Fish Market, Parel Ferguson Road Fish Market, Parbhadevi Road Market, Elphinstone Road Market and Dadar Market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at Vegetable Markets at Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi Road, Elphinstone Road, Masjid Bunder and Dadar. Also the right to collect fee and rent for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market. and the right of collecting fees from fowl and gamebirds dealers in the Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Crawford Market) or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL-OWNERS AND MILL STORES DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED MILL STORES ETC. OF WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. T. Jones and Co. Ltd., of "Bombay House," Preston, England, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots at their Rooms:

New and slightly used mill stores of well-known makers such as 112 pairs new shuttles, Pirn Clips, 53 pairs New Shuttles special drag; 226 new Baywood Spindle Frame Boards, New Hickory Picking Sticks 26", ream of Emery Cloth, 6 coils of 1-3/4" x 110 ft. English Cotton Driving Rope, 504 Pairs Tin covered Shed Rods 40" to 54", 403 sets Pitchpine Heald Staves 36" to 46"; Fibre Wagons (assembled) etc. etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF ALL MACHINERY AND OFFICE FURNITURE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. GOMES & SONS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of Messrs. Gomes & Sons, at Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Himatmul Manji and Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Braz Valentine Gomes, the Mortgagor, all the Machinery and furniture of the shop of the said Messrs. Gomes and Sons including:—

Verticle Steam compresser, Deck pumps, Cutting Machine, Pumps, white metal Fire Extinguisher, etc as also the Office Furniture.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Astrologer

The most famous Astrologer and Palmist gives aid and advice how to be successful in matter of businesses, love, domestic affairs, problems, health and anything that is worrying you. Adds thousands of testimonials from all distinguished people, who took great advantages. This is the chance of life, do not miss this opportunity. Trial solicited. Consulting hours from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Address: KHUDA BUX, Suite 4, Derby Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMING TO-MORROW SATURDAY !

THE SUPER SPECTACLE OF AGES !

WARNER BROS. $ 2,000,000 VITAPHONE SENSATION !

"NOAH'S ARK"
"NOAH'S ARK"
"NOAH'S ARK"

TALKING — SINGING — ASTOUNDING !

YOU WILL BE AWE—STRUCK WITH ITS IMMENSITY !

Thrill on Thrill—Swift—Powerful—Over 10,000 in the Cast !
Including

DOLORES COSTELLO
GEORGE O'BRIEN

"NOAH'S ARK"

COMING TO-MORROW SATURDAY !
AT THE

Wellington Talkies
DHOBI TALAO

Plans now open at the Theatre. Please book your seats early to avoid disappointment.

Excelsior Theatre
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA

featuring
BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES

Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE WEATHERLEY SISTERS.
In a Jazz Contortion Act with Cinema.
THE SHOWDOWN.
Featuring GEORGE BANCROFT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY, 15th March, at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, 16th March, at 5-30 p.m.
TWO VOCAL CONCERTS
BY
BAI SUNDERABAI
Star Artiste of 'His Master's Voice'.
and
Indian Broadcasting Company.
Known wherever there is a Gramophone and a Radio Set.
A great favourite with Parsees and Mohamedans.
Rates of admission:—Rs 3, 2, 1, and As. 9, plus Tax
Booking at the Theatre.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Next Week Next Saturday
The Screen's Premier Dare Devil Actor
EDDIE POLO
In an avalanche of thrills. A Stirring Picture of Human Courage
The Devil Reporter.

THE RIALTO
Special Mid-Week change
Daily at 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE BIG NOISE
A First National Picture

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
THE ACE OF STARS
RAMON NOVARRO
In the Epic of the Air
FLYING FLEET
Thrills, Friendship Love !

THE WELL-KNOWN INDIAN MUSICIAN
SANGIT RATNA ABDUL KARIM KHAN WILL GIVE
TWO CONCERTS
A VARIETY OF HINDUSTANI AND SOUTH INDIAN RAGAS
BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, CHAUPATY.
Saturday, 15th March 8-30 p.m. and Sunday, 16th March, 4 p.m. (S.T.)
Rates 5|-, 4|-, 3|-, 2|- and 1|-
(Entertainment Tax Extra).
Tickets can be had at Shree Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Kalbadevi, opp. Bhangwadi.

SOMETHING NEW !
EXCELSIOR INDUSTRIAL FAIR
Location Opposite Mint
OPENING NEXT SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH
Exposition of Indian and European Industries.
RS. 200 FREE CASH GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY.
Also a Generous Donation Weekly to Charities Commencing with Rs. 200 to St. George's Hospital.
Amusements.
PALM COURT DANCE FLOOR & CABARET.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE
MERRY WARBLERS' DANCE ORCHESTRA
2 Vaudeville Theatres
RADIO CONCERTS
Transmitting Bombay's leading Orchestras.
Admission to Grounds 2 annas
6025.

FREE! FREE!
CALENDAR
For 1930-31 in two Colours, sent gratis and Post FREE.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Established in India (1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agent:
For particulars pleas write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
70-76, Apollo St., Bombay.

THE
Royal Yakuti
A Wonderful Tonic Restorative
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.
DR., KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed
by using
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch. 10.
A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?
That Acts At Once
ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava
The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher
Avoid Substitutes
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works Limited.
Sayani Road, BOMBAY 14
Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahalaxmi Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2
Rs. 1-8 1|lb. Rs. 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Professor E A Wodehouse, on "The Women of Bernard Shaw," Y W C A, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 15

Holi Holiday: Banks closed.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the homeward mails sails, at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races. Spring Meeting, Last Day.

David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, Annual Prize Distribution, H E Governor presiding, 5 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

Personal

—:o:—

MR. SHREETHARAMAN MAIYA is hereby requested to see undersigned immediately at Kota.

Delay would mean great loss and ruin.—H. R. HANDE.

Advt.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.—There were 30 cases of Small-pox and 8 deaths in Bombay on March 12.

DR. SURYAVANSHI'S LECTURE.—Dr. V. B. Suryavanshi, M.S. the Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellow, will deliver Lecture II of his course of Lectures on "Modern Advances in Thoracic Surgery with special reference to Surgery of Pulmonary Tuberculosis" in connection with the Fellowship, at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, under the chairmanship of Dr. S R Jogiekar, to-day (Friday) at 2-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT YOUTH LEAGUE.—An urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Youth League will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. at Mr. H D Rajah's place, opposite post office, Khar, to consider the part the League should take in the Satyagraha campaign.

BOMBAY'S DUTY.—A public meeting will be held to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m (S T), at Mandvi near Masjid Bunder Railway Station, when Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Acharya Kriplani will speak on "What Bombay to do?"

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 3th instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m on the 12th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Honolulu Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Saturday, the 15th inst.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

"TENANTS' WELFARE INSTITUTE."—A special meeting will be held in the Corporation Hall, to day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. (S T) to make M L C's realise the advantages of propaganda for education when Mr. N E Navle will preside.

LECTURE ON QURAN.—Moulvi Mohammed Ali, M.A. (Cantab) will deliver a lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al-Ikhwan Hall 163-171 Bellasis Road next to the Imperial Bank of India Byculla Branch (Memni Building) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday the 15th instant.

After the Quran lecture there will be a politilalclass; all those people who are interested are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the B.P.C.C. will be held on Saturday at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League Acharya Kriplani will deliver a public lecture on Monday, next at 6-30 p.m. The place will be notified later.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Under the auspices of the "A" Ward Congress Committee a public meeting will be held Friday (to-day) at Bhatia-Baug opposite Bori-Bunder at 6-15 p.m. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Mehar Ali will address the meeting.

NEW M.L.C.'S.

—:o:—

Miss I. M. Dickinson and Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I.C.S., have nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council.

STOPPAGE IN THREE BOMBAY MILLS.

—:o:—

Work To Commence After Holi Holidays.

Messrs. W. H. Brady and Company, Ltd., on behalf of The New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Ltd., The New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd., and the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., write:—

"With reference to the information given in your paper a few days ago about the stoppage of certain departments of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., the New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd., we have to advise you that arrangements have now been made whereby these Mills will commence work as usual after the Holi holidays."

ENGLISH SOLDIER ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

Murder In A Fit Of Insanity.

Norton Driver, an English soldier who was being tried at the Criminal Sessions for murder was acquitted on his successful plea of insanity.

The jury unanimously found that he had committed the murder, but he was in an unsound state of mind, unable to distinguish between right and wrong.

His Lordship accepted the verdict, and acquitted him of the charge, but ordered him to be kept in the Central Mental Hospital at Yeravda.

The accused who was attached to the British regiment at Secunderabad (Hyderabad State) had shot dead a Madrasi proprietor of a restaurant who asked him to pay for the tea and cakes he had consumed.

LATE DR MUNSIFF.

—:o:—

Bombay Govt.'s Tribute.

A resolution of the Government of Bombay says: —

"Government have received with deep regret the news of the death of Dr. Jamshyd D. Munsiff, Director of Public Health for the Bombay Presidency, and desire to express their sense of the great loss which Government and the Public Health Department have sustained by his untimely death.

Government desire to offer their deep sympathy to Dr. Munsiff's widow and children and to place on record their sense of the great loss his untimely death has been to the public service of the Presidency."

SANITARY INSTITUTE CONGRESS.

—:o:—

Corporation Elects Delegates.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting on Thursday afternoon decided to depute Mr. Meyer Nissim, the President, Sir P. A. Kelly and Mr. S. G. Keni as representatives of the Corporation to the 41st Congress of the Royal Sanitary Institute to be held at Margate from 21st to 28th June. Dr. R. K. Mahtre, Assistant Health Officer, and Dr. Socrates Noronha, Medical Officer in charge of the Venereal Diseases Dispensary, were also appointed delegates to the Congress.

Mr. I. S. Patel was elected member of the Schools Committee in the place of the late Mr. A. K. Pai.

GOA LOTTERY APPEAL.

—:o:—

Lithographer Acquitted.

William Cooper, a lithographer, who was sentenced to 18 months' by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in connection with Goa lottery was acquitted by the High Court in appeal.

Commerce Students' Greetings.

—:o:—

With reference to the report of the proceedings of a meeting held by the students of the Davar's College of Commerce which was to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai and to wish success to Mahatma Gandhi in his campaign, Principal Davar writes to say that as far as the Principal and Professors are concerned they are not aware that any such resolution was passed and that no meeting at all was held in the College premises.

MADRAS LANDHOLDERS DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

A deputation of the Madras Landholders Association, headed by the Maharajah of Venkatagiri waited on the Governor at the Secretariat to-day and presented a complimentary address.—A. P.

DEATH OF LADY RAMASWAMI IYER.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

Keen regret is felt here at the sudden demise this morning of Lady Ramaswamy Iyer, wife of Sir Ramaswami Iyer, at her residence.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SATYAGRAHA OF STUDENTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, March 12.

About half a dozen persons from Poona and other places have gone to Ahmedabad to join Mahatma Gandhi's march. Messrs. V. G. Joshi, S. D. Deo and H. G. Phatak have reached Sabarmati already. Several important newspapers have attached their representatives to the batch for reporting purposes. In Poona, a public meeting was held in front of the Shanwar Wada to commemorate the day on which the campaign of Mahatma Gandhi started from this morning. The keenest interest has been roused and the public attention is fixed on the day-to-day movements of Mahatma Gandhi.

STUDENTS' SATYAGRAHA.

While this campaign of the elders is yet to begin, the students of the N. M. Vidyalaya appear to have begun their campaign of Satyagraha for having morning school in summer and they won yesterday. All other schools have been changed into morning schools. But the Superintendent of the N. M. Vidyalaya thought that in the school the children and the boys are at least in shade, while if the school met in the morning, they play in the sun. Yesterday at 11 a.m. when the school was to begin, all students gathered outside the class-rooms and refused to enter. Huge cries were raised. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent were compelled to come out and request the students to enter their classes. But theirs was the single insistent demand of "Have the morning school". Notice to that effect was at last put up and quiet was restored. In the evening Prof. D. V. Potdar, the Superintendent, rebuked the students for creating that row outside the school. This morning the school met at 7 a.m. and now there is no hitch at all.

WATER SCARCITY.

For the last four days, there was water famine in the city. The citizens had no previous notice that the canal was to be cleaned and that water was not to be released from Khadak Vasala tank. People had to undergo an amount of hardships for want of water. There was filth and dirt everywhere and the flushes did not work at all. It is felt that the Municipality must see that the citizens must not be thus grossly inconvenienced for limited hours in the morning and the evening water from Katraj lake was released. But that water is insanitary and absolutely insufficient.

Another instance of the negligent way in which the civic interests are treated was seen in the meeting of the general body on the 10th. The buget was under discussion. But for some time after the time of the meeting there were only a few members present. After that the quorum was made up. But hardly was the budget discussed for five minutes, when some members got away and the meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum! The tradition of the Poona Municipality has, during the last two or three years, been that the whole budget is knocked off the table by half a dozen members within the same number of seconds.

Professor N. G. Naralkar, M.A.L.T., has been appointed Secretary of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali of Poona conducting the New Poona College and other institutions. Prof. S. L. Dandekar has been appointed the editor of the College Magazine.

Mr. G. D. Kelkar of the Jubblepur Glass Factory died in Poona. He was a graduate of the Fergusson College and had gone to England.

On the 10th there were 12 attacks and 9 deaths due to small-pox.

MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE FOR BOMBAY.

Council Agrees To The Appointment.

The Government of Bombay nominated Miss J. M. Dickinson to the Bombay Legislative Council, who was sworn in before she took her seat on Thursday.

This is the first time in the history of Bombay Presidency that a lady is nominated to the Legislative Council. The nomination is in connection with the Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act 1923.

Dewan Bahadur H. D. Desai introduced Bill No. V of 1930, to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The object of the bill is to provide for the appointment at the cost of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrates for the trial of municipal cases. It had been represented to Government that the existing number of Presidency Magistrates was not sufficient, owing to pressure of other work to enable them to devote the necessary time to the disposal of municipal cases with the result that great delay occurred in the disposal of those cases. The Corporation agreed to bear the cost of the appointment of such magistrates and their establishment.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Bombay South) opposed the bill on two grounds. Firstly, on the ground of the policy of the Government to encroach upon the resources of local bodies and secondly that the administration of justice should be above suspicion. Because the Government of India treated the Government of Bombay unjustly, he said, there was no reason for the Government of Bombay to attack the resources of local bodies. The Government of Bombay were for the past few years trying to increase their revenue by taxing entertainments and transfer of properties.

As if that was not all, the Government had reduced the medical grant, and turned out patients from Hospital. Now the Government had come forward to appoint a magistrate at the cost of the Municipal Corporation. The Corporation opposed this resolution for the past few years and somehow or other it was passed by a snap majority.

MR. HOTSON SURPRISED.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson expressed his surprise at the opposition of Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola. It was perfectly true that for a number of years Government had been appointing magistrates and the municipal corporation got the benefit of receiving fines which amounted to half a lakh to one lakh a year. It was pointed out by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Commissioner of Police and the Bombay Municipality that the existing magistrates were not sufficient. If the Municipality wanted quick disposal of municipal cases, they sehould pay for the appointment of an additional magistrate.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S COMPLAINT.

The Calcutta Municipality actually paid for two migistrates. In 1925 the then President of the Municipal Corporation, now President of the Legislative Assembly, complained that the magistrates did not fine the accused as they ought to and that fines should be increased.

The arrangement arrived at with the deputation of the Municipal Corporation was that the appointment should be made in the first instance for one year, subject to the extension of the period to two or three years, as desired by the municipality.

The Bill was then read the second and third time.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson then introduced the Bill further to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 and to amend the Sind Courts Act 1926. It was proposed to raise the pecuniary jurisdiction of Second Class Subordinate Judges up to Rs. 7,500 in certain cases. etc. The Bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson introduced the Bill further to amend the Coroners' Act, 1871. The amendment provides for the Coroner holding a preliminary inquiry into the cause of death without a jury, and if he is satisfied as to the cause of death, he can permit the disposal of the body without summoning a jury. If, on the preliminary inquiry the Coroner is not satisfied as to the cause of death or thinks a 'post-mortem' examination desirable, a jury will be empanelled in the usual way.

As some members suggested reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, ageed to it.

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah introduced Bill further to amend the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 which was read the third time.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. on Friday.

INTERPELLATIONS.

—:o:—

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale (Satara District) asked Government: Will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken on the resolution on unemployment, which was passed at the last session of the Legislative Council held in Poona?

Sir Ghulam Hussain: No action has so far been taken by Government beyond the measures which as their representatives indicated they have already in hand.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale asked: (i) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to—(a) the resolution on unemployment passed at the first session of the All-India Salaried Employees' Convention held on the 12th January 1930 and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 29th January 1930; (b) the letter written by "S" and published in the same issue under the heading of "Present-day Indian Student: Why he is discontented"? (ii) What steps do Government intend to take in the matter?

Sir Ghulam Hussain: (i) (a) and (b) Yes. (ii) Measures indicated by their representatives during the Council debates on October 10th, 1929.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT AND MR. PATEL'S CONVICTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the publication of the details of Mr. Patel's conviction in "Young India" and in this morning's editorial of your esteemed paper there seems to be no room for doubt that Mr. Patel is wrongly convicted. The proper remedy is for Mr. Patel to appeal against the conviction. But if the Sirdar does not choose to adopt the course there are two remedies open to those who desire him to be at large. One is to file a revision petition under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure before the District Magistrate or the Court of Session. But as appeal is allowed by the Code there may be difficulties in the way. The other and the sovereign remedy is to move His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay under sec. 439 of the said Code which confers large powers on the High Court. For such a motion can be made by any person interested in the admistration of Justice and not necessarily by the party aggrieved as will be clear from the decisions of the Bombay High Court itself cited on pages 952 and 953 of 1927 edition of Pendse's Procedure Code, note 26 (i) and (iii). I am myself addressing the High Court in the matter but it would be better if any of the Barristers or Advocates of the High Court took the matter up and moved the Judges in the open cohrt.—Yodrs, etr.

R. H. BAXI.

March 13.

University Women's Settlement

—:o:—

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his speech at the "At Home" at the Missionary Settlement for University Women on Wednesday said:—

It has given Lady Sykes and myself much pleasure to show by our presence among you this evening how greatly we appreciate all that you are doing and have for many years been doing in this Settlement to look after the interest of women students in this great City. I hope that now you have attained your desire the work of this Settlement will enter on a renewed career of usefulness and go on adding to the number of women who own much gratitude to this University Womens Settlement for the home provided for them in their student days.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE BYE-ELECTION.

—:o:—

Nominations are invited for one seat on the All-India Congress Committee in place of Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta resigned. Candidates must be members of any of the District Congress Committees in the City of Bombay. All candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by the Congress members.

Nomination papers can be had from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Office, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, and must be handed over before 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Friday, the 14th March, 1930.

If there are more than one candidate the Poll will take place on Tuesday, the 18th March, 1930, between the hours of 8 to 11 a.m. and 6 to 9 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress Office.

SINGING CONCERTS BY SUNDERABAI.

—:o:—

Sunderabai has been engaged by the Madan Theatres Ltd., to give concerts of Indian singing on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon at the Opera House, Bombay. Sunderabai has achieved an all-India reputation as a first-rate artiste by her popular gramophone records and her programmes at the Broadcasting Studio. During her recent visit to Hyderabad (Deccan), she gave a number of public concerts, two of which were attended by H. E. H. the Nizam who personally presented her with a certificate of proficiency with his autograph.

FOR TRAVELLERS TO PERSIA.

—:o:—

A telegram from His Majesty's Minister, Tehran, dated the 18th February, 1930, says:—

"In view of one case of plague in Bombay, Persian Health Department, has forbidden communication with shore, except for exchange of postal matter to ship less than six days out from Bombay. Infected persons can be landed at Bushire only.

All travellers from India must also produce small-pox inoculation certificate until further notice or be inoculated on arrival."

STOP PRESS.

LATEST NEWS FROM SATYAGRAHA FRONT.

—:o:—

(From Our Special Corresuondent.)

The rumours regarding Gandhiji's impending arrest are growing thicker almost every hour as the march of the Satyagrahi Army advances further on. There is still no sleep for those who camp with the army. News was brought to the camp at Navagam that the District authorities at Kaira were continuously in telegraphic communication with Bombay and a strong police force was kept in readiness at Kaira, the chief town of the District. Curiously enough the absence of Gandhiji's speech at the evening prayer was taken by some as a foretaste of what was coming. All apprehensions were laid at rest when Gandhiji made a speech at the night meeting. At the time of wiring (11 p.m.) I have just motored down from the camp. Nothing has happened so far that might give any clue to the plans of the Government.

It is now generally believed that the march will not be interrupted till the national army reaches its destination on or about the last day of this month.

There is every likelihood that the meeting of the A.I.C.C. conpened at Ahmedabad on 21 will be postponed till thoe first week of April unless Government choose to precipitate matters and forced the issue earlier than is expected. The date must have been provisionally fixed before Gandhiji took his final decision as to the place where battle was to be given. The place originally talked of as a suitable venue was Badalpur which would be reached in eight days.

The rumour spread by a newspaper that Gandhiji might break his march and return for the meeting is characterised as silly. The District of Kaira which the "Army" has just entered is the foremost among politically-advanced districts of Gujerat and has been giving a good account of its national work since the days of Non-Co-operation. A number of Patels and other village officials of this district have already signified their willingness to give up their jobs in response to the appeal of their leader Sardar Vallabhbhai. In fact 10 of them tendered their resignations to Gandhiji at the meeting at Navagam. The Village Ras where the Sardar was arrested has mobilized a national army of 1,000 volunteers to be rushed in at the first opportunity. Kathana, Badalpur, and Vasana have enrolled another 3,000 volunteers to fall into the ditch as soon as Gandhiji is arrested. Nadiad has so far enlisted upwards of 200 and many other villages are following the lead. Some 200 old men of this district have made a sporting offen to be in the vanguard and die for the great cause rather than rot in their beds. The response from this district has so far been simply phenomenal.

G I P STRIKE.

—:o:—

MR. GINWALLA'S WIRE TO UNION CENTRES.

Mr. Ginwalla has sent the following telegram to Railwayman Unions on the line:—

"Bhusawal decision to call off strike without sanction of Central Strike Committee unauthorised invalid wholy wrong. Central Strike Committee meeting Bombay to-morrow to consider strike situation. Ruikar coming Bombay to-morrow. Don't call off strike till decision of Central Strike Committee."

BOMBAY MEETING

—:o:—

At a mass meeting of 10 000 G I P workers of Parel, Matunga and Wadi Bunder, etc., held on Thursday, at the Maidan, behind the Gokhle Hotel, the workers unanimously decided not to abide by the Bhusaval decision of calling off, of the strike, but continue the strike, till the decision of the Central Strike Committee.

A Wonderful New Beauty Aid

OXYGEN for the skin is beauty's latest aid. By giving the skin "an oxygen bath." Ven-Yusa Cream works wonders for the complexion and restores to the skin the softness and suppleness of youth. Get a dainty opal jar of this fragrant, refreshing Ven-Yusa to-day! It is perfectly non greasy.

VEN-YUSA

Obtainable of perfumers and stores everywhere. Price Rs. One.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. C B Nagarkar, I.C.S., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Satara.

Mr. R B Milne, I.C.S., to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. A C Wild, I.C.S., to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

Mr. J B S Thubron, is appointed Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, for a further period of eight months.

Mr. G S Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., has been granted leave for six months.

Mr. J R Dhurandhar to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Secretary to the Legislative Council.

Mr. A Master, I.C.S., to be President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Mr. G C Rowe, F S I, F I Arb., Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay, to be Manager, Development Department Chawls.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a Special Officer in the Finance Department of the Secretariat for six months, and to appoint Mr. C G Freke, I.C.S., to hold it.

Mr. A H King, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Currency Officer, Bombay.

On return from leave, Mr. E M Duggan is appointed Executive Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Division.

Mr. P Braganza is appointed Executive Engineer, Poona Water Works Division.

ALL BOMBAY BADMINTON TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

The Semi-finals are fixed as under:—

Saturday (15th inst): Gentlemen's Doubles:—Dr. S M Captain and Dr. F B Khumbatha vs A Ali and M S Tyebji.

Gentlemen Single:—Mr. K Hamid vs J Carvalho.

Mixed Doubles:—Miss Aibara and partner vs Miss A Talyarkhan and F E Vakil.

Sunday (16th instant): Gentlemen's Doubles:—A K Karekatte and G K Kankattee vs Winners of Saturday.

Gentlemen's Singles:—J A Ali vs M S Tyebji.

Mixed Doubles:—Miss Romer and partner vs Miss Talyarkhan and Vakil or Miss Aibara and partner; and Miss Kamdin and D A Sethna vs Miss Talyarkhan and Katrak.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, March 13.

Previous Closing Rate	14.66
To-day's Opening Rate	14.57
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	14.61
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 13.

Previous Closing Rate	7.66
To-day's Opening Rate	7.90
Difference	+.14
To-day's Closing Rate	7.76
Difference	+.10

Breach Expectations Rs. 251-0-0

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building
51, Esplanade Road.
—:o:—
FRIDAY, 14th March, 8 p.m.

A study class in genuine Theosophy. Text-Book: The Ocean of Theosophy. By—W. Q. Judge.

Entrance Free No Collections
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

National
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
(ESTABLISHED 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:
9, Old Court House Stree,
CALCUTTA.

ASSETS EXCEED.
Rs. 1,50,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS with INTEREST
FOR
ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and articulars of special schemes for
CHILDREN'S EDUCATION
OR
MARRIAGE PROVISION

Bombay Branch:—
ALICE BUILDING,
Hornby Road : BOMBAY

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, MARCH 14TH 1930.

GREETINGS FROM AMERICA.

—:o:—

There is no exaggeration in saying that the whole world is watching the Indian struggle for Independence with sympathy. We have published from time to time many appreciative messages sent to the Congress by responsible associations and individuals in various parts of the world ever since the Congress started the campaign of Independence. Now were outside India is the sympathy with her more keen than in the United States of America. We publish elsewhere a long review by Mr. T. H. K. Rezmie, our New York correspondent, of the efforts by Indians in U. S. A. and their American friends to support the cause of Indian freedom Conspicuous among these activities is the inauguration, by Mr. Rezmie and his Indian and American friends, of the India Independence League and the publication by this League of a manifesto on India over the signatures of twelve of the foremost American Liberals. That manifesto, the full text of which was published in these columns yesterday, is a remarkable document, remarkable as much for its contents as for the credentials of its signatories. These include such men as Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidentship of the U. S. A.; Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor, the "Nation", New York, and a veteran soldier of liberalism; Dr. J. T. Sunderland, author of "India in Bondage"; Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the famous Pastor of the Community Church, N. Y. C., who first popularised Mahatma Gandhi's gospel of Satyagraha in America; Mr. John Dewey, Professor, Columbia University, New York; Mr. Devere Allen, Editor, "The World Tomorrow"; Mr. William Floyd, Editor, "The Arbitrator"; and Mr. Roger Baldwin, Director, American Civil Liberties' Union. These are men who form public opinion in America and their manifesto in appreciation of Indian freedom will not fail to be valued by believers in Satyagraha, which in the last analysis is an appeal to the world's conscience.

The manifesto is at once an appeal to the British nation to grant self-rule to India and "an urgent plea to the Indian people to persist in the non-violent paths in which they have chosen to lead mankind." The American Liberals, who are stirred as much by their love for world peace as for justice to India, are deeply impressed by the unique character of the Satyagraha revolt in India and observe: "It is a new thing in history when a people 330 million strong strive for internal unity and freedom from the yoke of foreign rule by non-violent methods under the leadership of a saint.....Has it ever happened before that a National Independence Day has been observed with such deep emotion as in India, yet without violence?" If the British seek to suppress this movement by force, the Liberals say, if the host to the Naval Conference take the role of military tyrant in India", the world peace movement for the reduction of naval armament "will look to millions of the world's peoples less like an approach to international co-operation than an agreement among the strong to preserve their power and their loot at a minimum expense." They are confident that India "will not be overcome by foreign rule resting on bayonets" and they declare further: "India has presented her case to the world against a foreign Government based solely on conquest, a Government alien to her spirit and her desires, which... has exploited the Indian people and profoundly humiliated their spirit. Were the case for Independence less strong, it would still be true that no believer in democracy, no opponent of Imperialism, no advocate of the fellowship of the people can accept the right of any British Government to put down by force of arms the revolt of India's millions.....We cannot look unmoved upon this crisis." Which liberty-loving country can remain unmoved when millions of India are struggling peacefully to win their birthright?

The "Daily Herald" of London, as if in response to the American Liberals' appeal, seems at last to have awakened to the hard realities of the Indian situation. In an editorial on the Indian situation, written after a surprisingly long interval, that paper is reported to have said that a Labour Government cannot possibly play the Tory game of reaction and repression. It reminds the Labour Government of Burke's dictum that it is not possible to draw an indictment against a whole people and that popular discontent should always be looked upon as an index of popular grievance. Will the Labour Government take the hint from India, from their own paper and from their own trans-Atlantic cousins or will they illustrate Burke's other dictum, also quoted by the "Daily Herald", that a great Empire and little minds go ill together? Even today it is possible to say in the words of the American Liberals: "Scarcely have peoples stood at the cross-roads with fairer opportunity to decide their direction" Slightly varying the metaphor, Gandhiji may have burnt his boats, but he has not yet quite passed the Rubicon. If and when he does, the might of the British Empire cannot turn him back. And the world will not wish that he should.

FISHERY SURVEY.

—:o:—

Sir Frederick Sykes while opening the current sessions of the Legislative Council said: "I am disposed to think that the very valuable resources of our long seaboard line are not being utilised as fully as they might be. My Government, accordingly, propose that as a first step a re-survey of the industry (fishing) shall be made during the next cold weather by the Collector of Salt Revenue, and we may entertain the hope that this report will point the way to increased prosperity for this very ancient and essential industry." It is evident that the survey will be limited to the sea fisheries only. But what about the problem of utilising unproductive irrigation waters? It is understood that the object of the survey will be to determine the quantity of fish available in different fishing centres. In 1908, Mr. W. H. Lucas, Collector of Salt Revenue, surveyed the fisheries. His report gives an idea of the quantity and quality of fish available. The report was remarkable for the paucity of facts. A report without any definite suggestions for the development of the industry is absolutely useless. It is simply futile to expect a Salt Officer to offer constructive schemes for the advancement of the fishing industry. The survey to be successful and desirable from the commercial point of view, should be conducted by a Fisheries Technologist.

The first object of the survey should be to find out specific causes of the insufficiency of fish in the Presidency, as evidenced by the imports of fishery products from Labuan, Singapore and the Portuguese possessions in India, and to lay down schemes for improving the productivity of the local waters by suggesting better method of fishing, populating the denuded fishing area by either planting fish fry, as is done in America and Japan, or adopting conservative measures with regard to fishing. The expert should also examine the possibility of manufacturing imitation pearls from suitable fish scales. In 1927-28, Bombay imported Rs. 13,16,005 worth of artificial pearls from Japan, Italy, Germany and other countries. The value of the total imports in India amounted to Rs. 26,60,000. If the industry is developed in Bombay, the Presidency can at least supply its own demands. If suitable types of fish are available on the coast to justify the establishment of the pearl manufacturing factory, plans should be formulated for erecting fish reduction plant for producing fish meal and oil. In 1927-28, Bengal imported Rs. 5,04,155 worth of fish oil, of which Rs. 3,75,568 worth of oil came from the United Kingdom. In 1923-24, on the South Kanara and the Malabar Coasts 17,000 tons of fish manure of meal were produced. Bombay coast, from Mahim to Bhatkal, being 330 miles in length, is as productive as the west coast of Madras, which extends to only 240 miles, and may produce about 25,000 tons of fish manure. In 1927-28, Bombay imported fish manure to the value of Rs. 4,18,171. If reduction plants are established in the Presidency it can at least supply her own demands by utilising fishes of low edible quality such as sardines and herrings, while their scales will yield pearl essence for the manufacture of pearls. Again, the survey must determine suitable localities on the coast and in the main land where 'cultured pearl' farms may be established on the lines adopted in Japan. In 1928, the value of the imports of pearls in Bombay amounted to Rs. 40,00,000. If the farms are established imports from foreign shores can certainly be reduced. The expert will also be expected to examine the unproductive irrigation canals, reservoirs and tanks with a view to plant fish fry and shell fish spats in suitable waters. The total acreage of land under irrigation in the Presidency in 1926-27 was 3,595,320 acres. If an acre of water irrigates about 10 acres of land there must be 3,59,532 acres of water in Bombay. Wilson Dam at Bhandardara and lake Aurther Hill and Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar have between them 36,344 million cubic feet of water, impounded. There are 28 irrigation tanks in Bombay, of which only Gadekeri and Manin Hop are said to be productive and the remaining 26 are said to be unproductive. In 1920-28, the Madras Department of Fisheries gained an average yearly net profit of 9.27 per cent. of the total capital outlay on the fish cultural section of the department, which was confined only to fresh water. We leave it to the imagination of the Government and the public to realise the gain to the Presidency if all available fresh waters of Bombay are utilised for raising fish or shell-fish (pear-bearing mussels).

Is the Collector of Salt Revenue competent enough to make such a survey as is indicated above? Certainly not. Nobody will expect an engineer to pereform a surgical operation and no physician will be entrusted with the building of a bridge. So, it is vain to rely upon a salt officer to carry out the fishery survey, which demands a thorough knowledge of the technology and science of fisheries. Since a botanist is not necessarily an agriculturist and a zoologist an expert in animal husbandry or dairying, so a man even with a profound knowledge of natural sciences must not be regarded as competent to carry on a fisheries survey in Madras, no less an authority than Sir F. A. Nicholson examined the possibilities of developing the fisheries. He made a thorough study of the fisheries and visited industrial centres of Japan, America and Europe. The Government of Baroda engaged the services of Mr. J. Hornell for surveying the pearl fisheries of Okhamandal and Dwarka in Kathiawar. The Government of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States invited Mr. D. G. Stead, fishery expert to the Government of New South Wales, Australia, to survey the fisheries of Malaya. He was appointed as the Fisheries Enquiry Commissioner and he continued his investigations for two years and submitted schemes for the development of fisheries. Is there any fishery expert in the Salt Department who can formulate schemes for the development of fisheries? Had there been any why should the Department have incurred a loss in running fish-curing yards and why should not the yards be as up-to-date as that of Madras? Bombay needs an expert fishery technologist, who should either be a graduate of the College of Fisheries, University of Washington, U.S.A., the only college of its kind in the West or one from the Imperial Institute of Fisheries, Tokyo, Japan. If an Indian graduate of either of the above colleges is not available, a British University graduate (Indian) in Natural Sciences with practical experience of Fisheries in America and Japan may serve the purpose. The Marine Biologists of Plymouth or Liverpool are not expert fishery technologists. A marine biologist is not a fishery technologist just as a druggist or chemist is not a physician. The Governments of Bengal and Bombay have had sad experiences of having engaged the services of British marine biologists for conducting commercial fishing in the deep seas by trawlers and have lost lacs of rupees. Let the mistake be not repeated.

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN INDIA.

A MOMENTOUS DOCUMENT.

(BY T. H. K. REZMIE).

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 14.

In my last dispatch I had given you a running survey of the American reaction to Indian political developments during the last two months or so. In this article I shall give you a glimpse of the constructive work which is being done by the friends of India, in the face of all the forces of opposition. The press-reports and notices as well as the favorable response from individual Americans and parties which has met this work is an index of the capacity and devotion of those who have undertaken the task of supporting Indian demand for Independence twelve thousand miles away from her shores.

THE FIRST REPORT.

The first report of the pending decisions at Lahore which appeared in the New York newspapers was an article printed by the 'New York World" on December 25 (Christmas Day) signed by T. H. K. Rezmie. Until the appearance of this article not a single newspaper in America—and I mean specifically the daily press in this country—had said a thing about the Lahore Congress. The main reason for this silence was, as I described before, that the publication of long reports of the "doings" at Lahore, was the cue for American correspondents in the British Capital. And the news columns of the London Press were not so crowded with featured "Dramatic" stuff until the arrival of the Christmas crop of Indian news.

NEWS VIA LONDON.

The article in the "World," then, was the clarion call to American newspapers (a "scoop" as the journalistic term for it is, in this country) and the very next morning the "New York Times" had a column of cabled matter from London, which it featured on the first page and in the first column this being the first time since 1922 for any Indian item to get that position. The 'New York Herald-Tribune" also got on the job, and the following morning (December 27) had a column of cabled London dispatch to serve. From then on the wires and the waves were continuously ringing with dispatches and news coming over from the "other side"

As I said in another place, the chief feature of all this "Other-side" stuff was that it was a reproduction of the cables London papers received from their agents in India. And yet there were "date-lines" from all points in India tacked on to these items,—Allahabad, Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay, etc.—and each news-agency and newspaper claimed having received "special cables" from "our own correspondents".

On December 29, Sunday papers were full of Indian news and articles. The "Herald-Tribune" printed a two and half-column article on India written by T. H. K. Rezmie. And, just to show that the "Tribune" was not in anyway favourable to Rezmie's viewpoint than to that of the "cousins across the Atlantic" this article was published directly on the back of a column-story from "the other-side" telling of the miraculous escape of His Excellency the Viceroy, prominently discussing the problem of the Indian States, their loyalty to the Crown etc., and in general full of the stuff our mentors in London and Simla always feed to the scribblers from foreign countries.

LAHORE DECISION AND AFTER.

The momentous and epoch-making decisions of the Lahore Congress were awaited here by Indians and some Americans with that eager, fearful anxiety which characterized the "news-from-the-front," more than a decade ago. At last the word came, that the Congress had "said the word." Jubilation among the Indians was greater on receiving that news than even the racket of the New Year's merry-making crowd. The Dawn of Freedom in India was a greater event than any the half-drunken, half morbid crowd of a once liberty-loving (in the sense of the founders of the republic) nation which staged orgies at the Great Whiteway (Broadway) had ever seen in its life-time. But the wine of prosperity seldom leaves unsoiled the souls of men who indulge in it. And the rabbles of New York are no different from the Rome of an ancient day.

NERVES ON EDGE.

As the days rolled along, the interest of American newspaper readers became keener in India, because of the expectation of "terrible" events which would happen there after the Revolutionaries had declared their disloyalty to the British Raj. In a manner of speaking the nerves of such persons as were interested in India, were kept, by the newspapers, "on edge", momentarily awaiting bloody clashes. A very considerable part in this business of creating an apprehensive psychology and anticipation of "terrible" occurrences was played by some of our Indian friends here, especially by Mr. Silendranath Ghose, "President of the American Branch of the Indian National Congress," who more often describes himself as India's representative," or "India's first Ambassador to the United States." This latter fact was brought to the attention of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, during her tour of America, and, I understood from her that she had requested him, (in vain, it seems from later experience) to refrain from such assumption of representative position to which he had not been duly accredited.

MISREPRESENTING INDIA.

Mr. Ghose issued to a bewildered reporter of the "Herald-Tribune" a "Proclamation" whose contents would startle, if not actually shock, most of those Indians whose passion for "liberty-by-any-means" has not yet deprived them of their sense of realism, honesty and truthfulness. On the authority of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Ghose stated that "war was inevitable in India within the next three months." In amplification he said, "one of the first acts of Mahatma Gandhi (and here I should like to have Mahatmaji take notice of it—) will be to call upon the Indian soldiers in the British army to resign," which under the British law is desertion. "Bloodshed, therefore, will be inevitable." And Mr. Ghose went on to take the American people into confidence as to the secret plans for "bloody revolution" which the Indian nationalists in the Congress, apparently acting under Mahatmaji, had. He said, "Arms will be found to equip a million nationalists to fight the British."

THE CORRECTION.

After my fairly intimate knowledge of Mahatmaji during the year 1916-20, (He once described me to a Bombay Satyagraha Volunteer audience in April 1919 as an example of a man who understood him perfectly a thousand miles away while some of them failed to do so right under his own instructions), and a most devoted effort to keep abreast of his actions and teachings, I felt it absolutely my duty to tell the "Tribune" how unlikely it was that Mahatmaji would ask the Indian soldiers to resign (even though Mr Ghose said "he WILL,") and added that as far I knew Mahatmaji had made it clear in his article not long ago that if India were so goaded to desperation that she lost patience, forgot her age-old heritage and tradition, and became violent in her struggle for Independence, that he would not blame her, but if such a time came he would not be at her head, and might possibly withdraw from public life, let alone leadership of a violent mob. The newspaper, I am glad to say, gave my correction more prominence and space than it had to the erroneous report of an "accredited" Indian leader.

A TELEGRAM WITHHELD.

It is some indication of the pre-occupation of the leaders in India that my cable to Mahatmaji (care of "The Chronicle,") telling of this report and asking him the truth of it, has remained unacknowledged and unanswered. I am assuming, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the British Post and Telegraph Department delivered my message to the addressee, although there was an occasion about the same time when it deliberately withheld a very urgent cable of mine to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (one involving several hundred dollars worth of expense, and invaluable national interest) but of that more another time.

Now, while the news agencies (Reuter, the American Associated Press, which is in a working engagement with Reuter, and the United Press) were still offering a few hundred words of Indian news every day, I was feverishly trying to get a message from the President of the Indian National Congress describing the situation from his own authoritative viewpoint. But my efforts were thwarted by

(Continued On Page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Untouchables' Cry For Water.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society writes to us a touching letter pointing out the grievous difficulties still experienced by the Depressed classes in villages in finding even barely sufficient drinking water and deploring the neglect of both the Government and Hindu society in the matter. He endorses the observation made by the Committee appointed by Government for suggesting means for the uplift of the Depressed classes that the Committee could not find a single instance from all over Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak districts where a village well was jointly used by the Depressed classes as well as the villagers in general. The situation is thus that, except in the very few cases of villages with separate wells for the Depressed classes, these classes are completely at the mercy of the caste Hindus for the supply of water. They cannot, under pain of economic boycott or personal assault by villagers, draw water from the village common well. "Their women or grown up children must wait for hours together for some charitably disposed women to draw water for them and pour it in their pots." And where this method fails they have to buy water from such wells even though the wells may belong to District Boards and even though the Depressed classes had paid for them in rates.

Disgraceful.

That such injustice and inhumanity should still persist on a large scale throughout the Presidency is an unmitigated shame, a disgrace alike to the Government, the local Bodies and the caste Hindus that permit the inhumanity, from which even beasts are fortunately excepted. Referring to Mr. Harilal Desai's repudiation of Dr. Solanki's statement in the Council that the Depressed classes are not allowed to draw water from wells in Gujarat villages, Mr. Thakkar rightly observes: "Such ignorance of rural conditions on the part of a responsible Minister is not only painful to read but positively harmful to the interests of the unfortunate untouchables." Disgraceful as is Government's neglect of the untouchables in not ensuring adequate supply of water to them through separate wells or otherwise, the caste Hindus' neglect is ten times more disgraceful.

Coercive Taxation.

Replying to a question in the Bombay Legislative Council, the Home Member stated that the increased taxation on motor vehicles would not, under the Act, require the sanction of the Council. But the question is whether the Government propose to raise the tax in defiance of the opposition of the Council and of public opinion, which is wholly against the increase. If they have any such intention, we would warn them against the consequences. At a time when even the Land Tax is proposed to be brought under full legislative control and the spirit of resistance is abroad against the odious Salt Tax, it is hardly wise for any Government to impose fresh taxation without the consent of the Legislature.

A Thought For The Day.

"To the manufacturers and traders of Britain India exists only to serve as a dumping-ground for the surplus products of British industry, as she does in the case of Britain's surplus men wanting employment in the military or civil services. It is our conviction that so long as Britain declines to allow India to govern herself, as she has allowed the Dominions to do, for so long ought the British manufacturers to get no preferential treatment even to the extent of one per cent. Rather would we see adverse Protection against British goods as India's protest against Britain's political and economic wrong-doing. In saying this we are sure we speak the mind of the whole of nationalist India."

"THE LEADER."

Certificate of Efficiency.

Brown—"Is your wife having any success in learning to drive the car?"

James—"Well, the road is beginning to turn when she turns."

WORLD OF SPORT

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(BY "PILOT".)

With the end of the season in view trainers have begun to ease off their charges and gallops have been few on the tracks. The following were noted through the week:—

WATCHFUL (Morris) and ANYTHING (Reynolds) galloped a mile at a strong pace. The pair moved well.

Whiteside put TOMAS MINDEN over a mile. A fair gallop.

PHARE (Riding Boy) sprinted an easy six furlongs with AMSEL (Hardinge) for company. Quite good.

PALM LEAF (Reynolds) cantered a mile and moved freely and well.

BLANCHAILLES (Clarke) failed to hold DESERT SUN (Riding Boy) in a dash over the six.

CHABOOTRA (Riding Boy) was impressive in a seven furlongs' spin.

GALLANT GAEL (Hoyt) outpaced ROMANESCO (Brace) in a mile gallop.

PANDORA'S BOX (Marrable) went better than ALPINE (Boy Fletcher) over a mile.

In a fash dash over six furlongs BALLINALEE (Burn) showed superior speed to POLAND (Brace).

SCOTTISH FLAG (Walker) had VIJAYAKUMAR (Riding Boy) for company in a mile gallop. A fit pair.

KILDERKIN (Ashwood), ROSSANTER (Marrable) and RED ASTRACHAN (Whiteside) contested a mile, the first named finishing in front of RED ASTRACHAN who has improved considerably.

CERTAINLY (Morris) and IRISH RIGHT (Rankin) covered a fast six furlongs in fine style.

BRAY PRINCE (R. Boy) could not quite get the speed of LOOSE MOMENTS in a mile gallop.

SUNRISE (Walker) held a slight advantage over INDIAN STAR (Riding Boy) in a pace mile gallop.

HARVARD (Riding Boy) had the measure of PICTOU (Riding Boy) in a dash over the "six".

GRAND WAZIR (Riding Boy), APLOMA (R. Boy) and QUICKFIRE (Riding Boy) had a trial over the six, the last named doing best.

GOOD TIME (McQuade) strode out smartly over ten furlongs.

CONQUEROR (Behsman) galloped nine furlongs in fine style. Has improved.

VITA (Stokes) covered ten furlongs very satisfactorily.

BLUE FUNNEL (Brace) held a stable-mate in a burst over the nine on the race track.

The following should run well on the last day. They have been working well:—

JASSIR, SQUARE DEAL, STATESMAN and BANGALORE.

BALDOCK TO MEET SOUTH AFRICAN CHAMPION.

—:o:—

Empire Title At Stake.

Teddy Baldock is a type of boxer who does not like to remain idle for long. He has just signed articles to meet the former Olympic champion and bantam champion of South Africa, Willie Smith, sometime next June. The title is at stake.

The Poplar boxer recently won on a foul against Emile Pladner after he had received terrific punishment from the hard-hitting Frenchman.

LINCOLNSHIRE AT GRAND NATIONAL BETTING

The call over at the big clubs shows the French horses Slipper and Vatout to be most in demand for the Spring handicap. Both are owned by Capt. Cohn the well-known French sportsman

Easter Hero and Gregalach are the most favoured for the Grand National.

EDITOR AND YOUTH LEAGUE PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

—:o:—

RAWALPINDI, March 12.

The editor of a vernacular journal and the President of the local Youth League have been arrested on a charge of sedition.—A. P.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

Acceptances For Last Day.

The following are acceptances for the last day of the Bombay Races to be run on Saturday. The first race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE MHOW PLATE. Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July 1929, direct from the country of foaling.

Blue Funnel 9-3, Gold Rush 8-12 Jewel 8-12, Metropolis 8-8, Conqueror 8-8, Bulbul Hazar 8-5, Kurdi 8-5, Thabit 8-5, Waalim 8-5 Varka 8-1.

THE FUTURITY PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1929, direct from the country of foaling.

Blue Funnel 9-3, Phiroze 8-13, Malster 8-9, Collector 8-7, Gold Flake 8-7, Bahadur Shah 8-7, Stateman 8-7, Bulbul Hazar 8-7, Aahedeb 8-7, Jassir 8-, Timiat II 8-7, Yesai 8-7, Dubbos 8-7, Bangalore 8-7.

THE KUT PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1929, direct from the country of foaling.

Sunray 9-1, Rainbow 9-1, Rin Tin Tin 9-1, Colombo 8-11; Black Pearl 8-10, Jelan 8-10, Atshan 8-10 Square Deal 8-10, Paris 8-10 Young Avar 8-10, Statesman 8-10 Naji Beg 8-10, Cadillac 8-10, Waail 8-10, Jassir 8-10, The Shivaji 8-10, Baji 8-10, Nahar 8-10, The Tiger 8-10, Juburi 8-10, Arabian Apple 8-10 Elwardh 8-10, Hubayjan 8-10 Isfan 8-6, Delhi 8-6.

THE BRIDGE SELLING HANDICAP. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. Winner to be sold for Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Halim 9-6, Bridault 9-6, Tinder Gee 9-5, Milltown 9-4, This Freedom 9-1, Four Square 8-11, Starter 8-9, Shanawaz 8-2, Nydia 8-0, Ordalie 7-11, Alpine 6-10.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Nix 9-5, Coed Canlas 9-2 Qui Vive 7-3 Luckyman 9-1, Sunrise 8-13, Indian Star 8-12, Ram 8-12 Acterisk 8-10, Rose of Persia 8-9, Four Square 8-8, Lady Luck 8-6, Red Rash 8-3, Chapatt 7-13, Mintree 7-5, Certainly 8-2, Anything 8-0, Red Astrachan 7-13, Fireaway 6-12.

THE QUEENSBERRY HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Frater 9-3, Jovial William 7-13, Ballinalee 9-2, Scottish Flag 8-12, Vijaykumar 8-11, Avanti 8-1, Burgos 8-11, Gallant Gael 8-10, Romanesco 8-6, Hotstuff 7-11, Amsel 8-9, Pandora's Box 8-8, Watchful 8-6, Co-respondent 8-6, Blanchilles 8-3, Gamvros 7-13, Chabootra 7-9, Loose Moments 7-6 Bray Prince 7-4.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES. Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses 3, 4 and 5 years old in Classes II and III.

Grand Wazir 10-4, Quickfire 9-1 Suyodhan 8-1, Desert Sun 8-13, The Lawyer 9-10, Bright Story 9-1 Irih Right 8-9, Poland 8-9, Nix 8-7 Tinger 8-3, Some Lady 7-11, Harvard 7-10, Red Astrachan 7-0, Qui Vive 6-7.

THE FINAL PLATE. Distance about 1 1/2 Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Good Time 9-2, Najmat al Shark 9-2, Arabian Star 9-0, Wood Apple 8-12, Red Prince 8-12, Saifulzaman 8-11, Blackberry 8-9, Hoojaz 8-8, Cherio 8-7, Vita 8-7, Mooltan 8-7, Kantaka 8-4, Akram 8-0, Akra 7-12, Mashal 7-13, Gentle Prince 7-12, Prince Charlie 7-12, White Cross 7-0, Abrash 7-9, Jurwa 7-4.

SIR CHIMANLAL & LIBERAL PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his speech at the tea party given in honour of Sir Cowasji Jehangir the other day, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad emphasised the importance of active propaganda in villages in preference to arm-chair interviews which he is in the habit of giving, and appealed to the millionaires of Bombay to find the necessary money for that purpose. I am told on reliable authority that one of such millionaire gave him a handsome donation of Rs. 5000 for propaganda work some two years ago. Will Sir Chimanlal be good enough to indicate the lines on which he carried out the wishes of the donor? —Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

AIR FORCE IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Question Of Capitation Charge

LONDON, March 12.

The House of Commons to-day approved of the supplementary air estimate of threequarter million sterling, quarter million of which according to Mr. Montague, was required to meet the failure of the Indian appropriation-in-aid to materialise on the expected or desired basis. The Government of India and the Air Ministry, Mr. Montague said, were still discussing the question of capitation charge for the Air Force in India. The matter involved other claims of a similar character made by the army though His Majesty's Government did not feel able to carry the matter further at present.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT. DEFEATED.

—:o:—

Vote Not A Matter Of Confidence.

Paris March 12.—The Government was defeated in the Chamber to-day by 292 votes to 286 on educational matter, but the vote was not a matter of confidence, so there is no question of resignation.—Reuter.

INDIAN FLIERS TO CROYDON.

—:o:—

Reach Halfar Aerodrome.

Malta, Mar. 12.—R. N. Chawla and his companion who are flying to Croydon in Moth plane have arrived at Halfar aerodrome.—Reuter.

BACHCHA'S ADHERENTS EXECUTED.

—:o:—

"Ample Proofs Of Their Misdeeds."

Teheran, Mar. 12:—It is reported, according to a telegram from Kabul, that 57 adherents of Bacha-i-Saqua who, after the latter's downfall, attached themselves to Khan Mahomed, a notorious robber, were after ample proofs of their misdeeds, executed yesterday by orders by Nadir Shah.—Reuter.

SEVEN MUSLIMS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

—:o:—

CHITTAGONG, March 12.

The Sessions Judge of Chittagong, agreeing with the majority verdict of a special jury, sentenced to death seven Muslims charged with the murder of Sasikumar Chaudhuri, son of the Zemindar Hathazari. The assailants lured the deceased to a secluded place and cut him to pieces as the outcome of an old grudge.—A. P.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report appearing in your to-day's issue stating that the students of the Goculdas Tejpal High School staged a walk-out from their classes, and that the school, along with certain other schools were closed, I have the honour to state that the report is inaccurate inasmuch as neither was the school closed nor did the students stage a walk-out from their classes, as they congregated before school-time on the road and left without entering the school premises.—Yours, etc.,

B. N. MERCHANT,
Principal,
Goculdas Tejpal High School.

ASSAM COUNCIL ACCEPTS OFFER.

—:o:—

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

SHILLONG, March 12.

A non-official resolution recommending to the Government to communicate to His Excellency the Viceroy that the offer of a Round Table Conference as announced in his recent declaration regarding Dominion Status has been accepted, was carried unanimously by the Assam Legislative Council to-day.—A. P

Rugby.—The Prince of Wales is now at Entebbe. On Tuesday he flew over Entebbe and Kampala in the South African Air Force Machine engaged in the Cairo to Cape service flight.—B O W.

Rugby.—Sir Ronald Lindsay, the new British Ambassador to the United States accompanied by Lady Lindsay sailed from Southampton in Aquitania on Wednesday to take up his post.—B O W.

Chittagong.—Profiteers are stated to be taking full advantage of the tendency to rush marriages to avoid the operation of the Sarda Act. The prices of Articles Indispensable for such ceremonies have risen abnormally.—A. P.

A Lahore message states that business was done as usual on Wednesday and there were no demonstrations either there or in any of the principal Punjab stations.—A. P.

RATIONING POLICY TO BE REVISED?

LIP SYMPATHY FOR PROHIBITION.

Anti-Drink Campaign In Surat.

The following Government Resolution on the Report of the Excise Department in the Bombay Presidency and Sind for 1928-29 has been issued.

In the Presidency (excluding Sind) the consumption of country spirit continued to decrease and was 38,721 proof gallons less than in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in the districts of Ahmedabad, Thana, Bombay Suburban, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Belgaum and Poona and the Town and Island of Bombay, and was caused by the poor economic conditions of the people due to trade depression and in Bombay also to the prolonged mill-strike, illicit distillation in tracts where there are facilities for it, illicit importation of liquor from Indian States or foreign territories, the unpopular low strength of country spirit, high selling prices and a growing taste among the drinking classes for cheap foreign spirit and beer.

GENEROUS RATIONING POLICY.

The rations fixed for 1928-29 were the same as those for 1927-28 except in the case of the West Khandesh, East Khandesh, Surat and Thana districts. For the West Khandesh District, Government sanctioned an extra ration of 15,000 proof gallons to meet the increased demand for liquor caused by the good agricultural season and the consequent increase in the number of marriages. In Sind the consumption of country spirit increased from 1,13,761 proof gallons in 1927-28 to 1,18,881 proof gallons in 1928-29. The increase was shared by all the districts except Hyderabad where the consumption was 3,521 proof gallons less than in the previous year. The increase in the district of Karachi was due to keen competition among the local licensees, while that in the districts of Sukkur and Thar Parkar was the result of a favourable season and the influx of labourers from other places for work on the Barragge and the new canals.

In the Presidency (excluding Sind) the number of shops for the retail vend of country spirit fell from 1,589 in 1927-28 to 1,579 in the year under report. Eight shops were closed on the recommendations of the advisory committee and two shops were closed by Government on their own initiative.

DECREASED INCOME.

The revenue from country spirit (i.e., still-head duty, license and vend fees) in the Presidency (excluding Sind) decreased from Rs. 2,13,00,121 to Rs. 2,07,77,171, while in Sind it increased from Rs. 23,30,431, to Rs. 23,46,437. For the whole Presidency therefore there was a decrease of Rs. 10,07,000.

ANTI-DRINK CAMPAIGN.

The consumption of toddy in the Presidency (excluding Sind) decreased by 1,196,898 gallons and in Sind by 2,571 gallons. The number of trees tapped decreased by 33,586 and the number of licenses by 1,455. These decreases mainly occurred in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Surat and Thana districts. Owing to the prolonged mill-strike and the consequent exodus of the millhands from Bombay less toddy was consumed and fewer trees were tapped. The notable decrease of 19,636 in the number of trees tapped in the Surat District is to be chiefly attributed to the anti-drink campaign which was carried on in that district during the year. Further 19 toddy shops and 178 tree foot booths remained undisposed of as a result of this campaign. In the Umbergaon Petha of the Thana District there was a decrease of 7,602 in the number of trees tapped, due to the agitation conducted by the toddy licensees as a protest against the increase in the tax from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per date tree. In Sind the decrease wa caused by the diversion of customers to country liquor which was sold at comparatively cheaper rates. The total revenue from toddy decreased from Rs. 47,67,000 to Rs. 45,79,000.

The consumption of ganja decreased from 38,587 seers to 32,331 seers in the Presidency (excluding Sind) and from 828 seers to 582 seers in Sind. The decrease is attributed to the enhancement in duty. The consumption of bhang, however, increased from 7,936 seers to 8,043 seers in the Presidency (excluding Sind) and Sind. The total revenue derived from 30,281 seers to 31,481 seers in from the sale of hemp drugs throughout the Presidency was Rs. 27,23,917 as against Rs. 28,78, 636 in the previous year.

OPIUM GOES DOWN.

The sales of opium decreased from 23,152 seers to 22,126 seers in the Presidency other than Sind and from 5,297 seers to 5,290 seers in Sind. The large decrease in the Presidency proper was due to trade depression and high selling prices. The revenue derived from opium increased from Rs. 28,30,957 to Rs. 29,02,444 in the Presidency other than Sind and from Rs. 5,40, 002 to Rs. 5,47,972 in Sind. The increase was due to the higher vend fees received during the year under report. Government have appointed local committees of enquiry for the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Poona, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, the town of Hyderabad in Sind and the Town and Island of Bombay to report upon the causes of the excessive consumption of opium and to suggest, if possible, measures for its reduction. These are shortly to be considered at a conference between the Government of India and the local Governments.

The gross total expenditure on administration, exclusive of (1) refunds (Rs. 1,79,585) and (2) compensations to (a) the Bombay Municipality for the loss of revenue which it previously derived from shop licenses (Rs. 1,43,750) and (b) the District Local Boards in the Presidency (excluding Sind) in lieu of the one anna cess on excise revenue which they were formerly allowed (Rs. 1,30,128), was in the Presidency (excluding Sind) Rs. 26,40,955 as against Rs. 31,51,749 in the previous year, and in Sind Rs. 3,49,8339 as against Rs. 3,58,035. Th enet excis erevennue decreased from Rs. 3,12,56,731 to Rs. 3,06,90, 912 in the Presidency other than Sind. In Sind there was a small increase from Rs. 40,40,266 to Rs. 41,02,335.

Rationing as part of the general policy of prohibition by gradual and progressive stages has been in operation since 1st April 1922. The financial and other results of the working of the arrangement have been detailed at great length by the Government in their reviews of the Excise Administration Reports of the past six years. The experience of this period shows that the consumption of licit liquor has been considerably reduced without an appreciable improvement in the habits of temperance and that the illicit distillation and importation of liquor has increased 'pari pasu'. This increase in the manufacture and consumption of illicit liquor is an unfortunate feature of the situation not only from the point of view of prohibition but also from that of the welfare of the community, since apart from the loss of a source of revenue the flouting of the law is a danger to the body politic.

GOOD-BYE RATIONING.

Government accordingly feel that the time has now come when they should review the position as it stands as a result of eight years' working of the experiment of rationing, and they have instituted enquiries to this end. The aim which they have set before themselves is to determine how without losing sight of the avowed goal of prohibition they can ensure that, so long as the liquor traffic is permitted by law, they derive a legitimate revenue from it, and at the same time deprive the people of the fatal incentive to the manufacture and consumption of illicit liquor, which at present prevails over a wide area of the Presidency.

Personal.

—:o:—

MY DEAR VENKAT,

Your absence is harrassing us very much. For God's sake please come and meet us.

—NANIK.

Advt.

"Through the "War Council," Bombay Provincial Congress Committee

Bombay Will
BREAK THE SALT LAW
on the 26th Instant
IF MAHATMA GANDHI IS ARRESTED
before that date.
THE WAR COUNCIL'S CALL
Is to every Citizen to
SWELL THE RANKS OF NON-VIOLENT ARMY
and
PROVIDE
Silver "Bullets."

LABOUR GOVT. IN PERIL!

Tory Motion Of Censure Tabled.

SAFEGUARDING AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

LONDON, March 13.

The Conservative vote of censure which will be moved by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons to-night deplores the depression in trade and increase in unemployment resulting from Governmet's present policy and regrets government's refusal not only to extend safeguarding or Imperial Preference but even to declare its intentions with regard to the maintenance of the existing safeguarding and McKenna duties on sugar, silk and key industries thereby increasing uncertainty and distress.

The "Daily Chronicle's" political correspondent states that the McKenna Duties on imported motor cars and duties on silk and artificial silk will be retained. He says this is partly due to the representations of Mr. J. H. Thomas who fears that their abolition will increase unemployment. Mr. Snowden has also been influenced by revenue considerations. The aforementioned duties were estimated to produce nearly ten millions last year.—Reuter.

The Crisis Reached.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 13.

Pessimistic view marks most of the press comments this morning on the prospects of the substantial Naval Conference Agreement. It is recognised that a crisis has been reached which may prove fatal. Further effort will be made to-day to get out of the complete deadlock which manifested itself at the close yesterday by exploring new avenue.—Reuter.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS OF NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Idea Of Political Pact Ruled Out.

M. BRIAND BLAMES ITALY.

LONDON, March 12.

There is the distinct impression that to-day has been one of the most critical days, perhaps decisive of the whole course of the Naval Conference. M. Briand, who is depressed, told the French journalists that the idea of a political pact had been ruled out which rules out also the possibility of substantial reduction in French tonnage figures. M. Briand blames the Italians for not producing figures and simply insisting on parity with France. It is understaod that the absence of the Italian figures was sharply raised at to-day's meeting of the heads of the delegation which the Italians did not attend and M. Briand was informed that the Italians had been asked to produce figures.

The atmosphere in French circles is distinctly gloomy. The probable outlook appears to be a Five Power treaty which may secure qualified disarmament in the form of a holiday in building battleships and incorporate considerable amount of preparatory technical work which may smooth the way of future Conference. M. Briand expresses the opinion that the Conference will last another fortnight.—Reuter.

THE YOUNG PLAN BILL.

—:o:—

Third Reading Passed By Reichstag.

LONDON, March 12.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has adopted the third reading of the Young Reparation Plan Bill. Socialist shouts and jeers greeted the Fascist Deputy's description of the Government parties as "criminals" for adopting the plan without knowing where to get the money to pay.—Reuter.

A GORAI GRIEVANCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One reads continually in papers of importance given by Government and public men to the question of the improvement of road communications through the length and breadth of India. I find repeated complaints against the authorities published in papers for ignoring for years and years the need of a road from the Manori-Marwa ferry, south of the Dharavi Island, to the Bassein-Dharavi ferry on the north of the said Island, or at least up to Utan. On the Dharavi Island there are four important villages; in the north Dongri and Utan, in the centre Gorai and in the south Manori. These villages have a large population, they, villages produce to a considerable extent vegetables of all sorts, chiefly, onion also fish fresh and dry, cocoanuts, jaolies, chunam, stone and etc. Government and Local Boards derive considerable revenue from various sources. In the dry season, communication from village to village and hamlet to hamlet is maintained by primitive bullock carts driven through tracks, running across fields and over hills and dales. No sooner rains set in the tracks are closed and all communication stopped, with the result that from June to more or less six months the villages suffer from isolation and consequent disabilities, drawbacks, inconveniences and hardships. Thanks be to authorities. Not wishing to enlarge my letter, I stop here and express the hope that these few lines will attract the attention of the powers that are and lead to the making of the much-needed road.—Yours, etc.,

SPERO MELIORA.

Bombay, March 11.

INDIAN STUDENTS' CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Information Bureau.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Not so long ago you very kindly announced the inauguration of the Indian Students' Central Association in Great Britain in the columns of your esteemed paper. As a result of this announcement, we have received numerous enquiries from India regarding the education courses and residential facilities, etc., in this country as well as on the Continent. I shall therefore, be very much obliged if you will give an early publication to the following:—

The I. S. C. A. has now organised as "Information Bureau" to deal with neccessities of the Indian students intending to come over to this country.

The Information Bureau of the I. S. C. A. is in a position to give information about all social centres and organisations where Indian students are welcome and well cared for.

In addition, the Information Bureau of the I. S. C. A. keeps all information as regards travelling either in this country or on the Continent and all possible arrangements are made in connection with the same.

It is sincerely hoped that all students who are intending to come over here will make the best use of the facilities offered to them by the I.S.C.A. In order to facilitate matters, it is requested that those who wish to obtain any help, advice or information should write early stating as clearly as possible the points on which they desire to be enlightened.

Thanking you.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. SINHA,
Secretary, Information Bureau,
Indian Students Central Association.
48, Danes Inn House,
265, Strand, London, W.C.2.
February 4.

"WE HAVE BURNT OUR BOATS"

(Continued From Page 1

distance with his hand on the shoulders of Mrs. Gandhi.

TWO POLICE PATELS RESIGN.

—:o:—

Mahatmaji At Bareja

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 13.

Considerable enthusiasm prevails wherever Mahatmaji marches. Requested to address at Bareja in noon Gandhiji asked all present to use Khadi. Some peasants asked Mahatmaji as to what they should do in Mehmadabad Taluka where the land assessment had increased. Mahatmaji advised them to begin non-payment of taxes if they had strength and full confidence in themselves. The response to Mahatmaji's call two Police Patels of Vasna and Navagam have tendered their resignations. Mahatmaji will visit these two villages.

NOT RETURNING UNLESS SWARAJ IS WON.

—:o:—

GANDHIJI'S PROGRAMME.

AHMEDABAD, March 13.

Mahatma Gandhi's further programme from the 18th onwards is now fixed.

He leaves Badalpur on the morning of the 19th for Kareli and reaches Gajera in the evening. Passing the night there, he leaves for Jambusar in Broach District on the 20th. In the evening he goes to Amod. The party will leave Amod in the morning for Buva on Friday evening.

They pass the night at Samni and arrive at Tralsa on the morning of the Saturday, the 22nd, and leave for Derol, Broach, the headquarters of the District, is reached on Sunday, the 23rd.

The party will spend a night at Ankleswar and will start for Sajod on the morning of Monday, the 24th, arriving at Mangrol in the evening.

Raima will welcome Gandhiji and party on the morning of Tuesday, the 25th, and the party will rest for the night at Sohol.

A. I. C. C. MEETING.

Enquiries made in Gandhiji's camp show that Gandhiji has decided not to attend the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on the 21st, on which day he will be at Buva in Broach District. It may be mentioned that yesterday at Aslali, Gandhiji mentioned that he may not be returning to the Ashram unless his object is achieved.—Free Press.

NO FEAR OF COLLAPSE.

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Assurance.

MADRAS, March 12.

A special correspondent of the 'Hindu' at Ahmedabad wires to that paper that Gandhiji declared that there was no fear of his movement collapsing by the Government refusing to take note of it.

Asked whether the movement would not lead to Communism, Gandhiji said that India was not a congenial soil for Communism and in any case capitalist production had yet a role to play in the country. This message was censored.—Free Press.

"DON'T BE SLAVES TO FASHION."

—:o:—

Gandhiji At Barija

CAMP BAREJA, March 13.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived at Bareja at about 8-30 and were given a grand reception by the village people. Villagers led by the headman had come with a band one mile ahead to receive the party. Gandhiji and his party walked quite well throughout a distance of four miles. Gandhiji did not make use of his pony which followed the party.

ADDRESSING VILLAGERS.

Immediately after the arrival of the party in the village, he addressed a meeting of villagers. Gandhiji exhorted them to use Khaddar even though it may be coarse. They did not renounce their mothers even if they were ugly. He said they looked more ugly in foreign clothes than in Khaddar.

They wanted independence on one side and on the other they were slaves to fashions. He regretted the hopeless insanitary condition of the village. He was willing to give them any help they wanted in order to improve the sanitary conditions of the village. If all Hindus, Mussalmans and Christians inhabiting the village co-operated for the improvement of sanitation, it would be an ideal one.

HARDLY SATISFACTORY.

In this village 25 untouchables, 30 girls and 156 boys were studying which was hardly satisfactory. Even then they did not get real education. "If you do not look after your own village you will not be able to enjoy independence", he said. He asked them to improve the lot of untouchables as it was a religious duty. It would be better if they opened their eyes now at least. They must awake and must do as their leaders advised them.

A purse of Rs. 101 was then presented to him. Gandhiji will rest in the afternoon and start for Nawagam at 6 in the evening where he enters the territory under the jurisdiction of the Kaira District.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI LEAVES BAREJA.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 13.

Gandhiji and party left Bareja at 6 this evening for Nawgam.—Free Press.

THE SALT LAW.

—:o:—

Mahatma Not To Break Till He Reaches Jalapur.

CAMP BAREJA, Mar. 13.

As it was rumoured that Mahatma Gandhi and party will try to break the monopoly of salt on his way wherever there is any chance of doing so, enquiries were made by the Free Press representative travelling with the party at Gandhiji's Camp at Bareja, this morning, which showed that Gandhiji is determined to adhere to his programme of reaching Jalalpur where he will fix the details of his further programme. He never thought of doing anything on his way.—Free Press.

Mahatma Enters Kaira Dist.

—:o:—

CAMP BAREJA, Mar. 13.

Gandhiji and party enters the Kaira District territory this evening at Nawagam. In case notice is served upon him prohibiting him from making a speech, he will disobey it and in that case if any action is taken against Gandhiji, Mr. Abbas Tyabji who is always keeping in touch with the party by going ahead in a car or other conveyance will take the place of Mahatma Gandhi.—Free Press

"YOU AND I ARE KINGS."

—:o:—

That Is Swadharma.

BEZWADA, March 11.

Speaking at a public meeting Sjt. Bulusu Sambamurti who was recently released from jail said: The whole world to-day is anxiously looking at Sabarmati and Mahatma Gandhi. The force of Dharma does not allow a King to rule over other people who are kings. You and I are kings. Men and women have a right to rule—that is their Swadharma. There is no difference in caste, and creed before Dharma. We are all sons of same God. All of you should rise up and carry on Mahatma Gandhi's campaign to success.—Free Press.

BATTLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

JUBBULPORE, March 13.

To bid God-speed to Mahatma Gandhi in his campaign of Civil Disobedience a crowded meeting was held last night with Seth Govinddas, President, Provincial Congress Committee, in the chair. Speakers included Mr. Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, and Messrs. Narsingh Das Kavthekar and Shukla. The people were exhorted to prepare themselves for leading the province in this battle for Independence and Mahatmaji was assured of whole-hearted support of the Hindustan.—Free Press.

WHAT HYDERABAD DID.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (Sind), Mar. 13.

The Satyagraha Day was observed in Hyderabad (Sind) in the most fitting manner. At 8 a.m. the students of the Medical School offered prayers for the success of the Satyagraha movement. After prayers Dr. Choithram addressed them asking them to offer their services for the coming struggle. At 6 p.m. a huge procession passed through the main bazar and a meeting was held.—Free Press.

Youth Leaguers Pray For Mahatma's Success.

—:o:—

MADRAS, March. 12.

At a public meeting held tonight at Tilak Ghat under the auspices of the Madras District Andhra Congress Committee, Triplicane Congress Sabha and the political section of the Youth League prayers were offered for the success of Gandhiji's Civil Disobedience campaign. The meeting reiterated its resolve to achieve Swaraj by non-violent means under Gandhiji's leadership.—A. P.

BELGAUM READY.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, March 13.

A public meeting of Belgaum citizens under the presidency of Mr. Pundalik unanimously congratulated Sardar Vallabhbhai on his being the first martyr in India's struggle for Independence.

Mr. B. N. Datar, Editor, 'United Karnatak", moved the resolution and Mr. K. G. Gokhale seconded.

Complete support was offered to Mahatmaji in his religious campaign for India's emancipation. The enrolment of volunteers is briskly going and unusual enthusiasm prevails throughout the District.

Satyagraha Day In Lahore.

—:o:—

LAHORE, March 13.

In celebration of Satyagraha Day mammoth meeting of citizens of Lahore was held last night under the auspices of the City Congress in the gardens outside the Morigate, Moulana Abdul Kadir presiding. The audience numbered 10,000 including four hundred ladies. Mahatmaji's letter to the Viceroy, his eleven points and the Independence declaration were read and explained. A resolution was then adopted congratulating Mahasaya Khusaal Chand Editor ofo the "Milap" on his incarceration under Section 124A I.P.C.—Free Press.

Allahabad Mobilising.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 12.

Allahabad witnessed scenes of great enthusiasm to-day in connection with the celebration of the commencement of what is called the battle for Independence. To-day being fixed for beginning of the march of Mahatma Gandhi with his first batch of volunteers for Jalalpur where the Satyagraha movement was to be started. National flag was hoisted in the morning at the Congress Office and processions were organised in the afternoon and in the evening the processionists after parading through various parts of the town assembled in a public meeting in Purshotamdas Park under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru at which appeals were made to the people to prepare themselves to participate in the struggle for independence. A resolution was also recorded at a meeting congratulating Mahatma Gandhi and praying for his success in the movement.

IF MAHATMA IS ARRESTED.

Pandit Jawaharla l Nehru also announced that it had been decided to observe hartal to organise processios and hold meetings when Mahatma Gandhi was arrested. He felt whether Mahatma Gandhi was arrested or was not arrested both events would be of advantage to the country for in case of his arrest the movement would gain strength and if he were not arrested many people would follow him in breaking laws and eventually a day might come when they would sit to make their own laws.

"HOLI" BONFIRES.

It has also been decided to have a bonfire of foreign cloth on the occasion of "holi" under the auspices of Allahabad Congress Committee and an appeal was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the people to give away their foreign clothes for bonfire. It is reported there is also going on at Allahabad propaganda requiring advocates to sign a pledge against the use of clothes made of foreign yarn and several advoates it is stated have signed such a pledge. The Congress Committee has also decided to start a Satyagraha fund for which some collections were also made at this evening's public meeting.—Free Press.

At Lucknow.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, March 12.

In pursuance of the U. P. Congress Committee orders a public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Mohanlal Saxina where independence resolution was explained and prayers were offered for the success of Mahatmaji's Satyagraha movement and soldiers were recruited for the Satyagraha.—Free Press.

Hubli Reiterates Independence Pledge.

—:o:—

HUBLI, March 12.

Hubli organised flag salutation this morning at eight. The procession which followed was largely attended. In the evening a meeting was held which reiterated the Independence Pledge passed resolution congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai wishing godspeed to Gandhiji and assuring full support to his campaign were passed. The Cotton Market was closed on Saturday on account of Vallabhbhai's arrest.—Free Press.

Dharwar Students Observe Hartal

—:o:—

DHARWAR, March 12.

The day of Mahatmaji's Civil Disobedience March was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. All the high school students struck work for the day and assembled in thousands on the Gandhi Maidan to celebrate the day. Another monster meeting was held in the evening when the Independence Resolution and the resolution for Satyagraha were unanimously adopted. Victory for Gandhiji was devoutedly prayed for.—Free Press.

MR PATEL'S COURAGEOUS SACRIFICE.

—:o:—

Nadiad Bar's Tribute.

NADIAD, March 11.

The Nadiad Bar Association have passed the following resolutions:—

That this meeting of the Nadiad Bar Association (1) strongly disapproves of the action of Government in arresting and sentencing Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Bar-at-Law, a staunch and devoted patriot, for his alleged failure to comply with an order, which in principle means a clear negation of the inherent right of an individual to freedom of speech, and congratulates the Sardar on his courageous sacrifice in assertion of that right. (2) This Association doubts the propriety and legality of the action adopted by the District authorities. (3) This meeting authorises the President to send a copy of the above resolution to Government and to Mr. D. V. Patel

BANDRA CONGRATULATES SARDAR.

—:o:—

BANDRA, March 12.

A crowded public meeting was held in Bandra on Tuesday night to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel when Messrs. Shankarrao Deo of Poona, A. D. Bhat, D. N. Wandrekar, R. N. Mehta and H. D. Rajah addressed the meeting. Mr. Shankarrao Deo urged the people to follow Gandhiji and stated that the programme placed before the country was the best one under the present circumstances.

Mr. H. D. Rajah paid tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and stated that the present fight was going to be a fight to the finish. He appealed to the youths to throw themselves heart and soul in the present movement and carry the fight to its logical conclusion.

LUCKNOW'S PART IN FREEDOM'S STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Pledges To Enroll 1000 Volunteers.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 13.

Since Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's arrest the Lucknow Congress Committee has been enrolling Satyagrahi volunteer and it was resolved to keep 1000 volunteers in readiness.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Lucknow on Tuesday and addressed two meetings. Yesterday a mass meeting was held when a resolution moved by Moulvi Abdul Halim of Madwa was adopted, reiterating the declaration of independence of the 26th January, wishing god speed to Mahatma Gandhi and his volunteers on their march and assuring them of Lucknow's whole-hearted support. A procession and bonfire of foreign cloth are on the programme for to-morrow and a Swadeshi "Mela" will be held the day after.—A. P.

Ry. Workers Congratulate Sardar.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, March 12.

At a meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers held yesterday in the Damodar Thakersi Hall, Parel, resolutions were passed congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the B. B and C. I. Railway Employees' Association and condemning the action of the Officials in imprisoning the Sardar, sympathising with the N. G. S. Railway workers now on strike, and threatening that unless the G. I. P. Railway workers on strike are re-instated, the B. B. and C. I. Railway workers also will go on a general strike.—Free Press.

"REMOVING SALT ILLEGAL."

CUSTOMS COLLECTOR'S NOTIFICATION.

—:o:—

Mr. H. T. Sorely, Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued a notice for information of the people in which he makes it clear that it is illegal to remove salt without paying excise for it and any person found removing it would be liable to a fine of Rs. 500, or imprisonment for six months or both.

He also points out that any person inciting people to take recourse to illegal action is also liable to similar punishment.

Mr. Sorely says that salt found on the seashore is unfit for human use and is therefore being destroyed by Government. It is injurious to the health of those who consume it. The notice and its translation in the vernaculars are being freely distributed in the villages of the presidency.

News from the interior of Bengal show that March 12 was celebrated all over the Presidency, including the villages, when volunteers were enlisted. Several schools and bazars observed hartal on the rumoured arrest of Mahatma Gandhi.—Free Press.

SIR PADAMJI GINWALA.

—:o:—

His Views On Policy Discriminating Protection.

BOMBAY, March, 12.

Before the Tariff Board proceeded with the examination of witnesses on Salt Industry today, Sir Padamji Ginwala, President, made the following observations.—

I think that this is the last time that I shall have the privilege of presiding over the public proceedings of this Board, and I should like to take this opportunity of making my acknowledgments. I should like to explain that there is a great deal of misunderstanding on the part of the public on one point, namely, the relation of this Board with Government, and I should like to take this opportunity of telling you that so far as the Board is concerned. It has no secret relationship with Government. It is entirely independent of the Government. In the sense that Government pays us we are under the Government, but that is about all that the Government does. The only instructions that we get from Government—This is important and I wish you to give as much publicity to it as possible—are our terms of reference and if Government has got to convey to us any other instructions it conveys them in the same manner as the original terms of reference and after that—you may hardly credit it—Government absolutely forgets the existence of the Board and it is only reminded of it when the Board sends its report to the Government of India.

This is not the time for me to review my work on this Board. It is for you to form your judgment about my work. As regards its public aspect I may have another opportunity when I may be more at liberty to discuss my views as regards both the conception of the policy of discriminating protection and the way in which it is administered, but this is not the place and this is certainly not the time for it. I must wait for another opportunity. In the meanwhile I thank you all.—A.P.

CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "RIYASAT"

—:o:—

A Misleading Report.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Mar. 13.

The report appearing in the press to the effect that the case against the editor of the weekly newspaper "Riyasat" of Delhi brought by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal has been transferred to the file of the Magistrate at Itarsi is entirely misleading if not also mischievious. Itarsi certainly one of the places where the publication of the article which is the subject matter of the complaint took place but there is no magisterial court at Itarsi and the place being within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate at Hoshangabad the case will as heretofore proceed in the same court at Hoshangabad where it was originally filed.

Recruitment To Services.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Mar. 12.

The following communique is issued:

On the results of the examination held in December, 1929, the following candidates have been selected for appointment as Probationers in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service; Military Accouts Department, Imperial Customs Service and the Indian Railway Accounts Service in nine vacancies announced for competition. (1) K. Kuppuswamy Iyengar, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, and (2) Beroybhushan Ghosh of the Presidency College, Calcutta, in vacancies in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service. (3) C. T. Venugopal of the Presidency College, Madras in the Indian Railway Accounts Service; (4) Ahmad Din Azhar, Lecturer, Central Training College, Lahore, in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service; (5) Durga Prasad Mathur of Allahabad University in the Indian Railway Accounts Service; (6) R. P. Sarathy, Statistical Officer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service; (7) E. S. Krishnamoorthy, Lecturer in Chemistry Malabar Christian College, Calicut, in the Imperial Customs Service and (8) R. Narayanaswami, Auditor, Accountant-General's Office, Madras and (9) K. S. Krishnaswami Probationary Superintendent, Accountant-General's Office, Madras in the Military Accounts Department. Apart from the above, one vacancy in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service was reserved to be filled by the appointment of a Burman selected from the candidates who appeared at the combined examination held for this service and the Indian Civil Service in Rangoon in January 1930 provided the candidates who attained the requisite qualifying standard were available and another vacancy in the same Service, for minority communities. Niaz Mohammed Khan Barakazai of the Law College, Lahore has been selected for appointment as a probationer in the latter vacancy.—A. P.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of the occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.

(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Mar. 14th to 6 a. m. Mar. 15th 1930.

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of the occurrence.

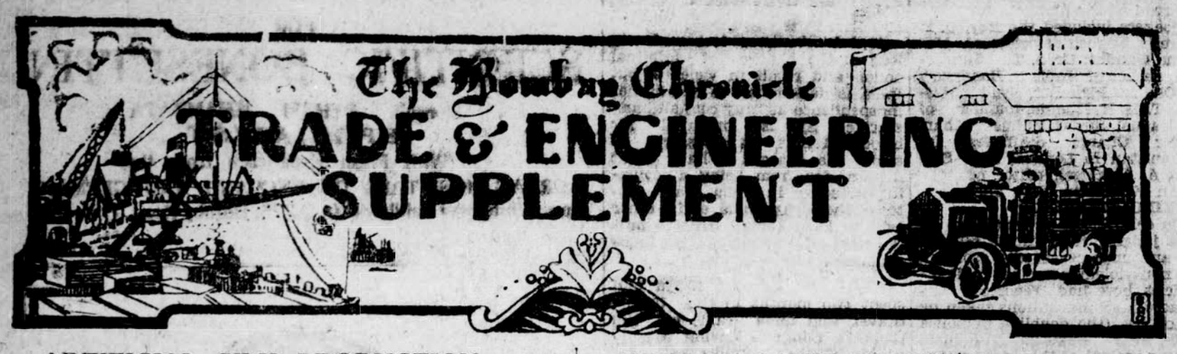
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.

(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. next Monday.



ARTIFICIAL SILK PRODUCTION.

Acetyl Cellulose.

(BY DR. R. ROOS.)

In every new branch of industry complex problems arise even after the first technical difficulties have been overcome. Unforseen defects in the product when in use, production increasing more rapidly than consumption, are among the stagnation and temporary setthing which tend to bring about backs; such, it would appear in the situation prevailing at present in the artificial silk industry.

As a result of much labour, ways and means were at last found by which the quality, which at the beginning had not been satisfactory was improved and artificial silk finally succeeded in competing with real silk, and after it had been demonstrated that artificial silk could be produced on a practicable scale, everybody was charmed by the new product and inspired by its possibilities.

A large section of the industry immediately seized on this new possibility, and as a result there was an extra-ordinary and sudden increase in the quantity of artificial silk produced, though the quality of the product of many of the new undertakings naturally left much to be desired. Considerable improvements, however, were soon made almost everywhere with a consequent increase in the lines of business exploited. The dyeing properties, strength and resistance to moisture were considerably improved, but there still remain certain difficulties in the development of this new industry. Production was probably increased too quickly at first, in spite of the apparent ability of the market to absorb better qualities without limit. During the course of the last few years, consumption, it is true, has considerably increased, but not to such an extent as to enable this increased production to find a market everywhere.

TEMPORARY STAGNATION.

This stagnation is only of a temporary nature. The possibilities of the new product are yet by any means exhausted and one can, therefore, look with confidence for an improvement in the general situation. Moreover, since such great progress have been made in the dyeing and as well as generally in the quality, increase in consumption follow.

Through creating new artificial and chemical properties, it seems that the moment has now arrived when artificial silk might be applied to quite new textile uses. A depression similar to the present prevailed before the spinning of finer threads, but from the moment that such spinning was attained, great possibilities of development followed. Until then, artificial silks which in reality only consisted of regenrated cellulose controlled the market.

It is probably well known that viscose silk is wood cellulose dissolved by means of a special transforming process, whilst cuprammona silk is cotton cellulose which has been subjected to a different treatment. After, or better still, when spinning these solutions, the cellulose is recaptured as a silk thread, practically, unchanged, and in a chemical form. Silk threads of almost unlimited length can be produced from the short wood fibre cellulose or from linters, i.e., cotton waste a fact which the textile technicians do not sufficiently appreciate, and which even in the year 1928 brought the industry a net profit of 30 per cent. There are still many more uses for this particular artificial silk, either in fabrics solely of artificial silk, or mixed with real silk, wool or cotton. However, still more valuable characteristics are required of these products. Better warmth retaining properties, improved washing and fastness to light the coloured fabrics, the less striking lustre, a softer handle—those characteristics, in short, which have not yet been acheived, in spite of the appreciable improvements made in artificial silk qualities in general.

At the time the above crisis was felt on the market in respect of these products, scientists, and technicians had a new product in hand which was distinguished both chemically and physically from other artificial silks. This was the artificial silk consisting of "Acetyl Cellulose," a material which, in consequence of its chemical constitution being distinguishable from the cellulose also favourably differes from the products of regenerated cellulose such as "viscose" or "cuprammonia silk," and particularly in respect of its water resisting properties, its electric and heat conductivity, its perbeability to ultra-violet rays and its fastness to light in the dyed fabric.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

Various cellulose others, benzyl or ethyl cellulose, for instance, belong also to this group. Even with those whose applicability to special artificial silk purposes appear to have such good prospects, however, a good method of production on a practicable scale at competitive prices has not yet been found. Special study, therefore, should be devoted to other cellulose. Silk of acetyl cellulose can probably never be a competitive product as it is difficult to imagine that a product such as viscose silk with a yearly production of approx. 150,000,000 kg. will be superseded. Nevertheless this type of silk should, because if its many sided applicability, open up new regions and should lead the triumphant advance of artificial silk. This branch of artificial silk, however, is still in its infancy. The plants, at the time silk was produced from acetyl cellulose, were, according to figures, limited, and their profit-earning capabilities not very important. The difficulties, which formerly stood in the way of developing this industry are due partly to the production of an even acetyl cellulose and partly to the dyeing of the silk.

These difficulties have now been overcome, and a quick increase in production and sale appears at the moment assured for those industrial groups which at the same time control the main basic products of this branch of the industry, i.e., glacial acetic acid. It is on account of the difficulties mentioned above, and the favourable prospects of this new artificial silk, that readers may find it of interest to learn something of the characteristic of its initial ducts, i.e., Acetate Cellulose.—"Jentgen's Rayon Review."

HOW TO PAINT WOODEN STRUCTURE WITH GENUINE WHITE ZINC IN OIL.

(BY RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA.)

Formula 1:—Prime coat structure.

100 lbs. of genuine white zinc in oil.

4 gals. of pure double boil linseed oil.

2 gals. turpentine.

This formula will make about approximately 9 gals. of paint and will cover about 5175 sq. ft. For one coat.

Note:—It is necessary that the painter may exercise his own discretion in making use of smaller or larger quantity of linseed oil according to the nature of wood and whether such wood is of oil absorbing capacity such as white pine, poplar, bass wood, deal wood; or less permeable such as yellow pine, cyprus, teak, spruce, hemlock.

The painter may in rare cases find it advisable to increase the quantity of turpentine to prevent blistering. Where this is done corresponding decrease should be made in the specified amount of linseed oil.

Formula 2:—For second coating wood structure:

100 lbs. of genuine white zinc in oil.

1|2 gallon pure raw linseed oil.

1 gallon double boiled linseed oil.

1-1|2 gallons pure turpentine.

This formula makes about 6 gallons of paint and will cover 3600 sq. ft. One coating.

Formula 3:—For third coating wood structure:

100 lbs. of pure genuine white zinc in oil.

1|2 gallon pure raw linseed oil.

3-1|2 gallons genuine double boiled linseed oil.

1 pint. pure turpentine.

This formula will produce about 6-1|2 to 7 gallons of paint and will cover 3900 to 4400 sq. ft. per coat.

I believe above information will be of immense service to those who are engaged in painting and decorating buildings, etc.

GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The General Assurance Society Limited of Ajmer has closed another year of its successful operations. The new business proposals received amounted to Rs. 85,29,250 resulting in a paid for business of over Rs. 63,00,000. The total business in force on the books of the Society as at 31st December 1929 exceeds Rs. 2,00,00,000. The expense ratio has gone down by nearly 7 per cent; so that the prospects of declaring a handsome bonus in the triennial valuation as at 31-12-29 which is under progress, are bright. The annual income has risen to over Rs. 11,00,000 and the invested funds exceeds Rs. 29,00,000.

THE SIRDAR IN JAIL.

Story Of His Trial.

M. D. writes in "Young India:" I had the honour in company with Prof. Kriplani to have the "darshan" of the Sardar in jail. His first word and his last was that he was never happier in his life than at the present moment. 'But you shoud not have deceived Bapu like that,' said Professor Kriplani. 'What was I to do?' said the Sardar with a merry laugh, 'they deceived me. If they had told me that they were going to send me to jail I should not have gone to Borsad.'

'But joking apart let us know how you are being treated.'

'Just like an ordinary criminal. I am perfectly happy.'

"Don't the new Jail Rules apply to you?'

'The Superintendent knows nothing about the new rules, and they refused to give me a copy of the Jail manual.'

'But let us know something about your appointments and your associates.'

'Well I am in a cell which is locked up for the night at about 5-30 P.M. on week days and 3-30 P.M. on Sundays. I was afraid I might not have sleep on the first day, but then there has been no difficulty. I have been sleeping like a log. But I do wish they allowed us to sleep outside in this hot weather. I think our friends who were in here in 1922 were all allowed to sleep outside.'

'And food?'

'As good or bad as one can expect to get in jail. Don't bother about food. I assure you I can live on air for three months,' he said, again bursting into a loud laugh.

But we pressed him for details. "Jowari" gruel was given in the morning, but he did not take it for fear of getting dysentery, and then "Jowari roti" and "dhal or roti" and vegetable every alternate day. 'The gram "roti" is good enough for a horse,' he added. He was suffering from aching teeth and I asked him how he managed to chew the "Jowari" bread. 'Oh, I break it up in water and get along splendidly. I tell you, you need not worry yourself about my food.'

'And do you have a bed to sleep on, or a light?'

'Neither. They have given me a blanket, and Bhagvad Gita and Tulsi Ramayann. If I was given a light I should be able to read at night which is impossible at present.

'You want anything else to read.'

"Ashram Bhajanavali" (hymn book) is all that I want. The three should suffice for the brief period of three months.'

'And your associates?'

'Ordinary felons. Ours is called the juvenile ward, though there are in it older people than myself. They are from all parts of the country and have come in for all sorts of crimes. Our three friends from Jalalpur, sentenced for picketing, were for a day with me, but they were removed. Dangerous because familiar company, I suppose!

I then had a talk about the circumstances of his conviction and sentence the legal or illegal aspect of which (though not the fact of it) seems to have worried some of the members of the local bar. I told him that he might be interviewed any day by some one of the Vakils from Ahmedabad who contemplated to move the High Court as "amicus curiae." 'Why do you bother about it?' he said. 'I am quite happy here and shonuld regret to be released earlier. As for the conviction I am quite sure that it was wrong. The Magistrate was too dense to understand the law. He did not know under what section he was to convict me. He took about an hour an a half to write a judgment of eight lines.'

'But did he mention the section?'

Here the jailor read out the history ticket of Prisoner Vallabhbhai Patel which showed that he was convicted under Sec. 71 of the Bombay District Police Act for not complying with orders under Section 54 of the same Act.

The Sardar said: "Yet it was Section 71. But I had been asked under the order not to make a speech which was calculated to do this thing or that thing. I made no speech at all. I said I was going to disobey the order and they arrested me. I said, 'All right,' and when the Magistrate read out to me the proceedings I said, 'Why do you worry? I plead guilty. You may convict me as you like.' When he convicted me, however, he had not the courtesy to read out the judgment but simply said he was giving me the maximum sentence under the law. He saw me handing over cash and papers to Sjt. Mohanlal Pandya, and asked me what amount it was, so that he might recover part of the fine. He had not even the decency of not casting his eyes on a few rupees when the amount of fine was Rs. 500. But I told him that it was public money and that he had better be careful."

He gave me a list of things that he wanted including a soap and his shaving tackle. 'No razor allowed,' said the Superintendent, 'but we shall allow you a shave.'

'I know what kind of a shave you will give me,' said Vallabhbhai.

But here the jailor interrupted the Superintendent with evidently better knowledge of jail rule. He said: 'In this case, sir, razor might be allowed, provided he does not keep it with himself. We shall give it to him when he wants.'

'Quite all right,' said Vallabhbhai. 'But why not give me a razor and allow me to shave the others? There will be some work to my credit.' And even the little parts of that inhuman machinery called the jail department could not help creaking with laughter. But they are jealous of their inhumanity, and soon repair the mistake if even they blunder into humanity. So the jailor added: 'You may have your soap, but it should not be scented soap!' And again the jail gate rang with laughter.

As we were leaving the Sardar said: 'Don't worry about me I am as happy as a bird. There is only one thing over which I am rather unhappy.' And he was silent for a moment. The Jail Superintendent and the Jailor looked curiously at each other. We also wondered what it might be. 'It can't be said,' said the Sardar still tantalizing us. But we insisted.

'Well,' said the Sardar, 'one thing and one alone worries me, and that is that all the people in charge of the jail are Indian. It is through us Indians that they work this inhuman system. I wish they were all foreigners, so that I might fight them. But how could I fight our own kith and kin?'

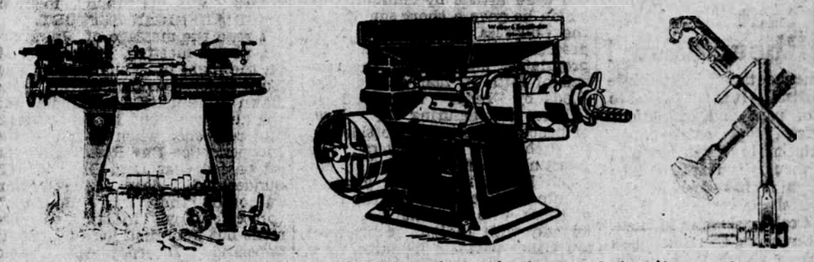
I hope the friends saw the point of the joke. As I was leaving I was rather worried that this was to be the first and the last interview that the Sardar would have, as he could have only one interview in three months.

'Oh no,' he said reassuring us, and even administering a loving rebuke, 'don't worry about the interviews. I don't want any one to interview me. That will only serve to remind me that the man interviewing me is still out of jail.'

Let the country appreciate the joke contained in these parting words of Sardar.

M. D.

SOAP, PRESSES & MACHINERY, STEEL EQUIPMENT
FOR
OFFICE, HOME and HOSPITAL;
Electrical fittings and Accessories of every description.
MILL, MACHINERY and ENGINEERING STORES.



Workshop Requirements. Prices and particulars and details can be obtained and supplied on receipt of clear specification, sizes, etc. from their Factory Representative.

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA, 62, Forbes Street, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 20883. Est: 1909. Telegrams: BAPASOLA.

Manufacturers.

The welding of Aluminium Brass, Copper,

and other non-ferrous metals can all be successfully carried out by the oxy-acetylene process.

The benefit of our long experience and advice is freely offered to prospective purchasers of our welding outfits.

Apply for Catalogues and price lists of our welding sets, accessories, rods and fluxes to:—

Allen-Liversidge (India) Ld.
(Managing Agents)
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd.
16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.

BANCROFT & Co.
MANUFACTURES OF HIGH-CLASS SHUTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BLACKBURN.

SHUTTLE No. 6. Hundreds of gross in use in India alone.

To prevent chipping and spelling of your Shuttles, to secure extra weight and ensure longer and smoother wear, use those IMPREGNATED by our SPECIAL and EXCLUSIVE PROCESS.

We have no hesitation in saying that shuttles of our make are superior in weight and quality to any on the Indian market.

SPECIFICATION OF SHUTTLE N 6—Cornelwood, 12" x 1-5|8" x 1-1|4" on wood, two pot eyes, straight tips, wire Bobbin clips and tongue 3-3|4" on the blade, im regnated and twice varnished.

Price, samples and all information from

Sole Agents—
Messrs. SYMINGTON COX & Co., Ltd.
58 Forbes Street,
Post Box No. 427, Bombay,
and
2, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—
Messrs. RAMANLAL SANKAL CHAND & Co.
2191, Reid Road,
Railway Pura Post, Ahmedabad.
(3)

There's Strength for you in Scott's Porage Oats

For centuries Scottish oats have been the source of that vigour and hardihood which were symbolised in the Lion & Unicorn. To get this 'Food of a Mighty Race' insist on Scott's Porage Oats

SCOTLAND'S BEST

SOLE AGENTS.
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

SAJAN & Co.
TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
P.W.D. & NATIVE STATES
FORT - BOMBAY
Old Custo... Road, Fort

Stop that Rheumatism!

Never neglect the slightest twinge of rheumatism. It is apt to lead to months of pain and discomfort. Though few people escape rheumatic attacks in damp or cold weather, rheumatism need not be the scourge it has become. Its cause is mainly uric acid, left in the blood by weak or sluggish kidneys. In a great measure, therefore, one's freedom from rheumatic pain depends upon healthy kidney action.

Don't waste precious time. Take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills the moment you feel a rheumatic pain; they stimulate and strengthen sluggish kidneys, and in this way are able to relieve kidney symptoms such as backache, lumbago, sciatica, rheumatism and annoying irregularities of the urinary system.

All dealers sell Doan's, Rs. 2 per bottle.

Send for FREE Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B 431 Bombay, or P.B 104 Calcutta.

HEWLETT'S MIXTURE

quickly banishes

INDIGESTION HEARTBURN and all STOMACH and BOWEL TROUBLES

OVER 50 YEARS' REPUTATION

In 4 ozs., 10 ozs. and 22 ozs., Bottles

Of all Chemists and Bazars throughout India.

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, LTD., LONDON, ENG.

BOOKS ON BIRTH CONTROL.

	Rs.	a.
1. Birth Control Methods by N. N. Mukerjee ..	0	5
2. A Manual of Birth Control by M.N. Ganesa Aiyar ..	1	0
3. Sexual Health and Birth Control by Ettie A. Rout ..	0	12
4. The Wife's Handbook by Dr. H. A. Allbutt ..	0	10
5. The Wife's Guide and Friend by Stewart Warren ..	1	4
6. Practical Birth Control by Ettie A. Rout ..	2	14
7. Limitation of Family by N. N. Mukerjee ..	3	0

Postage extra in each case.

THE PIONEER BOOK DEPOT, Royapuram, Madras.

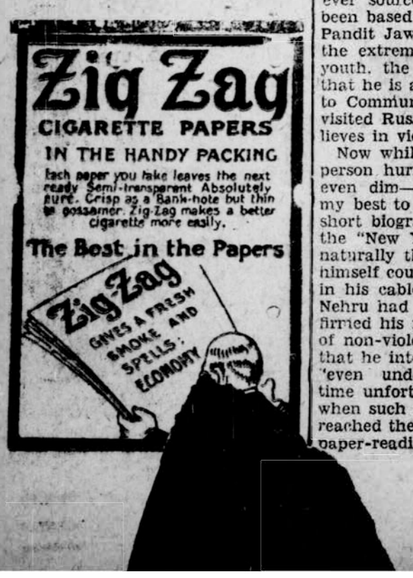
Zig Zag

CIGARETTE PAPERS

IN THE HANDY PACKING

Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.

The Best in the Papers



AMERICA'S INTEREST IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 6.)

the powers-that-be. An attempt was, therefore, made through London to secure a statement of a similar kind from Mahatma Gandhi, which had better fate.

GANDHIJI'S ARTICLE.

So, on January 8, eighty newspapers in United States and Canada, Latin America and some of the foreign countries Eastward, were supplied by the North American Newspaper Alliance, with an 800 word article by Gandhiji, in which he gave a short summary of the Congress decisions and future programs, most timely and appropriately emphasizing the renewal of faith in non-violent methods by India assembled at Lahore, and assuring the lovers of peace in the world outside that no firebrand gun-players were directing the movement. The despatch had a remarkable effect of calming the fears of a great many of those, who, while for years friendly with Indian aspirations, are either pacifists by faith, or so disgusted with the Western experience of violent revolutions that they would not support any movement based upon such a program. They began to sit up and take notice.

And yet the "inspired" information-dealers kept beating the ominous drums of "pending" violence. And equally insistently did Mr. Ghose keep repeating his refrain that "violence was inevitable".

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE.

Meanwhile the India Independence League of America—an American organization for the support of the movement of Indian Independence by Peaceful Means—had been organized by me, and a few of my American (and Indian) friends, and we had got down to work, salvaging the circle of friends of India, which had been shattered by the joint efforts of our avowed "enemies" and short-sighted friends. I wrote an article on "untouchability in India," which Mahatma Gandhi had placed almost on the top of the list of the constructive programe before the country. The conception of a human creature being untouchblae is such an abominably exclusive monopoly of India's Hindu misinterpreters of religion, that despite centuries of misrepresentation by selfish missionaries, travellers, and malignant dirt-hunters like Katherine Mayo, there are millions of people in America, who do not even understand what the term implies. So, I described what in their misconception some centuries of Hinduism had thought of the untouchable character of the Pariahs, and explained how under the impact of Social Reform Movement in the last century and more especially since Mahatmaji took the eradication of this horrible vice in hand, the evil custom has been crumbling. This article too was telegraphed by the Alliance to all its member-newspaper.

C. F. Andrews, who is travelling in the United States and other parts of America rather extensively (he has been here more than a year) and lecturing and writing, was one of the first to welcome my attempt to organize American opinion on the Gandhi platform. While I was putting the finishing touches to that business, the Indian Independence Day arrived. I gathered together a few of those whose loyalties are so much more with principles, than with persons, that when assured that the principle of non-violence had been preserved at Lahore, they became ready to join the fight again. Notices for a celebration Dinner-Meeting to be held at the Ceylon India Inn here were hurriedly issued.

JAWAHARLAL'S MESSAGE.

Just then came a cable from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the North American Newspaper Alliance, embodying the text of the resolution which the Congress Working Committee had approved for Independence Day. The Alliance in its own way—but with a few hundred words of Preface in which I brought out the significance of the occasion (describing it as India's Popular Referendum, a term better understood in America as meaning popular approval which in reality it was)—sent it out to its eighty members and to some of the British Empire newspapers.

A good deal of the misunderstanding about India, from whatever sources it originated, has been based on allegations that Pandit Jawaharlal is the leader of the extreme wing, the radical youth, the "militant' nationalists; that he is a Socialist, even inclined to Communism, having personally visited Russia; that he fully believes in violence etc.

Now while it is hard for anyone person hurriedly to remove—or even dim—that impression (I did my best to do so by writing a short biographical story of him in the "New York World"), quite naturally the words of the man himself count for a great deal. And in his cabled message Jawaharlal Nehru had most beautifully affirmed his faith in the potentiality of non-violence, and clearly stated that he intended to live up to it "even under provocation." The time unfortunately had passed when such a statement could have reached the largest part of newspaper-reading public in the country, but still the millions of readers who actually saw it "in print" (brought to their homes) the stout peaceful resolutions of Jawaharlal, felt the touch of the power of "Ahimsa," and realized that Gandhi was not yet the spent force, the dethroned leader, "the discarded senile" which our British friends (even such liberal ones as S. K. Ratcliffe, who repeated such statements during a public debate with me) had been trying to make out. They realized that Gandhi was the quintessence of India's yearning, renascent, but withal gentle soul, and that Jawaharlal Nehru was his proud follower.

WIDE AMERICAN SUPPORT.

I read the message of Jawaharlal, at our meeting, held at 7 P.M. on the night of January 25 (New York time) to coincide with the Dawn of January 26, in India, and the audience stood in enthusiasm and reverence when passing the Independence Day Resolution you all passed that Day. Dr. J. T. Sunderland, dear nonegenarian author of "India in Bondage" (proscribed by Indian Government but published here by Lewis Copeland Incorporated), came down from the city of Poughkeepsie, to preside at the occasion. Rev. John Haynes Holmes, whose admiration, loyalty, and devotion to non-violence and particularly to Mahatmaji still stands as a beacon-light to his compatriots and foreigners (even Indians) alike, was away, but sent a stirring, ringing message of sympathy and support. Senator John J. Blaine of Wisconsin, who, as I cabled you early in January, introduced in the United States Senate a Resolution urging the President to recognize the new Indian Government sent a message of regret on his absence, but of sympathy with the meeting. *Senator Royal S. Copeland, for many years has been a friend of India. His perfectly well-intended resolution before the 69th Congress (ended in 1929), to include Indians among 29 other nationalities eligible for citizenship of United States of America, was so grossly and outrageously abused by money-seeking Indians here, that it got a "bad name" among the legislators, and was "pigeonholed" by the Committee in charge of Immigration where it expired. In his message to us he said that his heart thrilled at the very name Independence, and he wished us success. The veteran soldier of liberalism, Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor of the "Nation" (New York), sent a long message, from his home in the mofussil, which read like an editorial of "The Nation," and pledged his support. Messages were also received from friends like Mr. B. W. Huebsch an old associate of Lala Lajpatraj and Miss Villa Faulkner Page of the New Thought Movement.

Among those who were present at the gathering and spoke, were Dinabandhu C. F. Andrews, Syud Hossain,—quite removed from his old battle-grounds, yet steadfast in his loyalties, and steadily serving the causes nearest to his heart, in his own silent way—Dr. Charles Fleischer, a "good" friend of India, who had to be argued with stubbornly, and assured that we were not leading to another Paris Commune or Bolshevik Revolt, before he swung around and gave us his undeserved co-operation, Salloum A. Mokarzel, Editor of the "Syrian World" Dr. Alfred Pinneo, Editor of "More Light," Sirdar Younus Khan, Charge D'Affaires in London under the old Afghan regime, now travelling in United States, Miss Blanche Watson, author of 'Non-Violent Resistance," and a completely one-tracked devotee of Gandhiji, and myself.

Text of parts of the speeches is in my possession, and is being printed for wider circulation here—so intense were the feelings of the speakers, and so true their statement—but the limitation of space in this, already too long, dispatch prevents me from reproducing it here. The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" shall have an early opportunity, however, of reading what their friends in America think and feel.

The "New York Times," America's leading daily, which has always been known to support English view of most international affairs, but which nevertheless is recognized to be a newspaper, which tries to live upto its motto "All the news that is fit to print," (regardless of the angle of its comment), reported the meeting as follows:—

INDIANS HERE CELEBRATE.

200 at Dinner Held at Same Time as Independence Feast in India.

In conjunction with the celebrations being held in 700,000 villages and towns of India to-day, the newly formed India Independence League of America held a dinner last night at the Ceylon India Inn, 148 West Forty-ninth Street, to foster the movement for Indian independence through a course of peaceful aggressiveness voted by the Indian National Congress at Lahore this month.

About 200 Indians and friends of the movement attended the dinner which started at 7 P.M., New York time, the hour that corresponds to 7 A.M. in India, when the celebrations to-day were scheduled to start. A cable from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, newly elected president of the Indian National Congress, which foreswore any recourse to violence even under provocation, was read at the dinner.

Speakers included the Rev. C. F. Andrews, English associate of Mahatma Gandhi; Dr. J. T. Sunderland, author of "India in Bondage"; Dr. Charles Fleischer, Syud Hossain, T. H. K. Rezmie, founder of the league; Sirdar Yunus Khan, former Charge d'Affaires for Afghanistan in London, and Salloum A. Mokarzel, editor of "The Syrian World" in New York.

SEEKING SENSATION.

The celebration of that Day in India judging from cabled reports, was an unprecedentedly solemn, and non-violent occasion. News-agencies here had reported the extraordinary precautions taken by authorities, (the doubling of police forces, etc.) News had also come that on the eve of this celebration Subhash Chandar Bose, and his eleven colleagues had been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment each for making a seditious speech(?) last August. In fact the ground seemed prepared for the outburst of frenzy and readers here expected to hear of riots. But when the news came, no riots were reported. Meetings in many cities, yes, but no clashes with the police. The explosion of bombs near Poona was the talk for a couple of days, but you cannot beat such a triviality into a large scale uprising. Several columns were loyally devoted to painting the foolish Communist disturbance at the Chowpatty meeting, (with its stories of tearing down of the Congress Flag, and flying of the Red Patta of Hammer and Sickle), but no incidents were unearthed on which to sensationalize"——and remember that sensationalism is the common method of British and violently-minded Indians here.

*(In your publication of the report of Senator Blaine's introduction of resolution, you give a heading questioning whether he had no support in the Senate. He has, but the measure was slightly prematurely moved, and so has been shelved, for all practical purposes. The friendly Senator was obviously ill-advised by some persons, whose intention seems to have been to create the impression that Indians had organized a parrellel government like the Irish had done. It caused a disdainful laughter. And the sympathizers of Indian Independence declined to back it up).

The news gradually began to slow down and finally disappeared from the newspaper columns. As you know, the British Ministers had an understanding between themselves that the matter of their aims in India should not be discussed, and Lord Russell had been called on the carpet for having violated the Conspiracy of Silence. Now that there was nothing on which to poison-feed the American public, —even the disloyalties of renegade moderatism, and responsivism in Madras, Maharashtra, and elsewhere do not make spicy stories for long—the matter was ignored by news-agencies.

The Silendranath Ghose also held an India Independence Day Dinner in which he repeated to his heart's content—as did his associates Ramlal Bajpai, M. M. Khan and others—all their favorite prophecies of the "fast approaching bloodshed, in which one million ex-soldiers under Kharak Singh would fight the British and 'Mahatma Gandhi will sponsor an armed rebellion.'" (words uttered almost simultaneously with the unveiling of an Indian flag which, said he, "was made by Mahatmaji and sent him especially." with greater detail and gusto than he could persuade any newpaperman to print. The "New York Times", the following morning, reported in about ten or twelve lines what had happened there, and dismissed all the speeches with the single sentence that "Most of the speakers emphasized the fact that if non-violence fails, armed rebellion will be started."

A DANGEROUS MISTAKE.

To give the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" and to those Indian National Congress leaders who have permitted themselves the suicidal folly, not only of granting affiliation to Mr. Ghose's Congress without even the elementary procedure of investigating the man's past public record (it will hardly stand close-examination) or present political and other attitudes but also of continuing to maintain him in his position where he is doing damage to India's interests in America, I shall reproduce the newspaper report of his latest pronunciamento on the subject. And you will notice how it strikes at the root of the National Congress "Creed and Purpose" as well as at the foundation of the stiff and exhausting task, we are carrying out here, of rallying back the friends of India, who heartily detest sabre-rattling type of propagandists and revolutionaries, even when they are their own, much more so when they are from so far away and outlandish.

"Independence for India never will be obtained by civil disobedience and peaceful resistance without violence as was advocated by the recent session of the Indian National Congress, Sailendranath Ghose, president of the American branch of the Congress, declared yesterday in an address before the Rand School Forum at 7 East Fifteenth Street.

Civil Disobedience is bound to lead to the charge of criminal action and result in violence, but India is determined to obtain her independence at "any cost and any sacrifice" and is prepared for bloodshed if it is necessary, he said. He charged that Great Britain, far from being a civilizing influence in India, has fostered the drug trade and other evils to keep India from progressing and obtaining her independence."

When Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had spent two months in the United States, and news came of the Calcutta Congress having accepted Mr. Ghose's application for affiliation the Gaelic American reproduced the statement Mr Ghose had sent it, announcing that he was "India's first Ambassador to United States) she was amazed at the audacity of the act, and embarrassingly admitted the fact that she had not even been consulteed in the matter, although she was a member of the Congress Executive, and here on the tour as All-Parties' "Messenger to America". One wonders what reasons there are for persisting in an act of ignorant error, when howling evidence of its danger demands immediate retracing of steps.

A MOMENTOUS DOCUMENT.

But the next day of the above report (February 10) there appeared in the "New York Times", The "New York World," the "New York Herald-Tribune," the "New York Evening Post", the "New York Sun", the "Brooklyn (New York Eagle" and a host of other daily newspapers and weekly periodicals, long notices of a Manifesto on India, published here by the India Independence League of America, over the signatures of twelve of the foremost American Liberals, representing a large section of enlightened and internationally awakened American opinion. Herewith I send a facsimile copy of some (less than half) of the Press-Notices about the Manifesto. But together with that I send the manifesto itself. Certainly this is the most important and—to a certain extent, momentous—document ever issued or as splendidly reported in America on behalf of India since 1920 (I know of nothing equally important before that, with the exception of the Resolution of Senator France during the War). And this is only the beginning of our effort. May not India ponder over the contents of this document. (remembering full well that the signatories to it are all fully sympathetic with Macdonald, the ex-pacifist, the Socialist, the present advocate of disarmament etc., all of which attributes endear him to these American leaders? May not the Indian leadership give earnest and prayerful thought to what appears along the lines, and between the lines, of this Appeal by Americans, to Americans, to the British and to the Indians? If received, and read, in the proper and truthful spirit, it ought to serve as an eye-opener to a great many who, like Mr. Ghose, and Mr Bajpai "Secretary In-Charge of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Indian National Congress" (the announcement was made by Mr. Ghose at his Dinner) and their similarly-inclined counterparts in India are unaware of the change that has come about in the opinion of mankind with regard to the "practitioners of force" especially when the braggadacio emanates from ineffective—not to say, as Arthur Brisbaine always says to his twenty million readers in America, "spineless, and effeminate" mouths. For heaven's sake let us be done with high-falutin flamboyant language, (which no longer deceives any body except the speakers themselves), and futile "dramatic" gestures and utterances. Let us get down to the silent, solid, unostentatious, and devotional task of uniting the Hindus and Muslims. (how do you think you can get away with side-tracking that issue?) removal of untouchability, eschewing violence promoting Khaddar and girding up to pay the price without yielding to the temptation of force. Theirs or ours! Let us stop flying dirt, and start uprooting the citadel of force, and alien domination, and keep at it until the Satan has been expelled from his dominant position in the heaven and truth is again enthroned. "And India is Free!

POCKET DIARY FOR 1930

It contains many useful information for daily use. To be had Free of Cost. Apply at once with Two Annas Postage Stamps The

Post Box No. 11488, K. G. Works, CALCUTTA

FOR

SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING

Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA SPECIALIST

With Fresh Experience from the GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

REMOVE THAT VEIL!

Your skin is constantly growing and decaying. Every moment small minute particles of dead tissue are being displaced by the new healthy skin *underneath*. Modern conditions tend to retard this natural process.

Nature must be helped to throw off all the accumulation of dead tissue, and so allow the fresh, new skin underneath to breathe. Mercolized Wax, applied occasionally, removes all the dead, discoloured cuticle, gradually, and imperceptibly, and gives you a new complexion every day.

Remove that veil! Don't be ashamed of your skin. Nature has given you a clear, beautiful complexion *underneath* if you will only take the means to assist her in the process.

Ask your Chemist to-day all about this world-wide complexion beautifier, and remove the disfiguring veil of tissue which hides the real complexion.

Mercolized Wax

(Registered Trade Mark)

for "A skin that gives delight"

DOES NOT contain Mercury, Animal Fats, or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Wakefield Castrol Motor Oil

Reduces Friction to a Fraction

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE AT THE SAME PRICE AS ORDINARY MOTOR OILS.

Wintersmith's

AGUECIDE

FOR MALARIA and AGUE

Also for Anaemia & Intermittent, Jungle and Bilious Fevers of Malarial Origin.

A FINE APPETIZER

A TRUE TROPICAL TONIC

Manufacturers: Wintersmith Chemical Co., Inc., Louisville U. S. AMERICA.

Agents: INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO., Lohar Chawl. - - BOMBAY

CURE

The diseases of the digestive system, Indigestion constipation and various others by using.

AGNISANJIVAN

A palatable herbal preparation.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AGNISANJIVAN KARYALAYA, BOMBAY, 2.

INSANITY CURE.

BORN INSANITY RADICALLY CURED.

Thousands of unsolicited Testimonials from despaired cases Once tried never failed. Price per V.P. Rs. 3-8-0.

Dr. P. D. PRAMANIK, P.O. BARTALA, CALCUTTA

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind. Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

CUT IN CIVIL EXPENDITURE.

—:o:—

Sir H. Gour's Motion Lost.

"CONSPIRACY BETWEEN INDEPENDENTS & GOVT."

NEW DELHI, March 12.

News from Ahmedabad regarding Mahatma Gandhi's march to Jalalpur was the talk in the lobbies when the Legis ative Assembly met to-day to vote on the demands for budget grants. At question time Sir James Crerar informed Dr Moonjee that the local Governments were addressed in September last on the question of providing compulsory physical training, games and drill for Indian boys between twelve and twenty attending schools. They were addressed in January last, regarding the possibility of encouraging the use of a miniature rifle range in schools and colleges. The number of replies were still being awaited.

Mr. Seetharama Raju was told by Mr. Parsons that Government hoped that the construction of the Vizagapatam harbour would be sufficiently advanced to allow ships to be berthed in 1932.

Sir George Schuster told the same member that the net amount paid by India over and above her original war contribution to one hundred million sterling was £13,600,000. This payment was made in accordance with the resolution of the Imperial Legislative Council passed in 1918. Government expected shortly to announce the final settlement of all war claims which had been the subject of prolonged discussion.

Mr. Kumaraswami Chetty (Madras, elected) was sworn in.

Pandit Malaviya was not present when his turn came to put the short notice question relating to what he called the "utterly illegal character of the conviction and sentence" passed on Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

Answering a question of Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava, Sir George Rainy placed on the table the correspondence which had passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State regarding cotton duties. He added that Government had no information that British cotton cloth manufacturers had reduced price by 10 per cent. in respect of cloths contracted to arrive in India in April.

On the motion of Mr. Haji, the House agreed to the inclusion of Mr. B. Das, Mr. Chetty, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Heathcote to serve on the Select Committee on the Deferred Rebates Bill.

CUT IN CIVIL EXPENDITURE

Voting on demands for grants was continued. Sir Hari Singh Gour again pressing for an all-round cut of five per cent., this time under the income-tax said that he wanted to compel the Government to retrench civil expenditure. The Army authorities, he understood were engaged in trying to effect economy. He remarked that certain expenditure was abnormal and increased taxation this year was unjustifiable.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir did not like the scheme suggested by Sir Hari Singh Gour as it was not practical and waws also immature. There must be some indication of the items of expenditure under which it was proposed to apply the cut. He regretted that the present constitutional arrangement made legislators somewhat irresponsible for if they made any cut, it was restored by the Governor-General.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava said that he did not grudge an increase in income-tax if such an increase would reduce the cost of popular needs, such as post-cards.

Sir Darcy Lindsay said that the Standing Finance Committee had sanctioned increased expenditure for collecting income-tax.

Mr. Pandya suspected that there was some "consptracy" between Mr. Jinnah's Independents and the Government regarding this cut.

Sirdar Kartar Singh was all for reduction of expenditure, while Mr. Acharya feared that the electorates would be disappointed if reduction in expenditure was not made.

Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar asked why the Government persisted in not continuing the good work they did immediately following the Inchcape Committee's recommendations.

Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Lalchand Nevalrai supported the cut, while Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was not in favour of this all-round cut at a time when the Finance Member had promised an economy inquiry by a special Retrenchment Officer, whose report must be awaited before retrenching specific items of expenditure.

MR. JINNAH ON INDEPENDENTS' POLICY.

Mr. Jinnah intervened, emphasising that the Independents' policy was to discuss every item on its merits, and not to go to one or the other lobby according as their whims dictated. A five per cent. [illegible] means six crores, and Sir Hari [illegible]h Gour had explained that if [illegible] was carried they need not [illegible] for the Finance Bill. He, for [illegible] was not prepared to adopt [illegible]ourse of rejecting every new [illegible]on.

Sir George Schuster stated that [illegible] Government's idea was that the report of Mr. Jukes, the Special Retrenchment Officer, should be placed before the Assembly in the form of certain definite proposals, for they should, in their anxiety to effect economy, see that they did not misfire, and that their aim was right. He had no objection to consider the suggestion to associate Mr. Rama Rao or any other Indian officers of the Finance Department with the Jukes inquiry if this was possible. He understood that Mr. Rama Rao would be very busy in connection with problems that would result from the publication of the Simon Commission's report. As a matter of fact, the Finance Department relied largely on Indian Officers. Retrenchment could not be discussed in the abstract. They must come down to practical details. There was no evidence to show that they had been over-budgeting.

Sir Hari Singh Gour's motion for a five per cent. cut was lost without a division.

CUT UNDER "SALT."

Discussion after lunch was dull, but some liveliness was noticed when House came to discuss the cut under "salt" moved by Mr. Amarnath Dutt who pleaded for the total abolition of the Department and for the abolition of the salt tax. He alluded to Mahatma Gandhi's campaign of Civil Disobedience launched in respect of salt, which, he assured, would succeed, because the masses were behind Mahatma Gandhi in this "religious non-violent war." He appealed to Government to take note of the tendencies and not to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the greatest man of the world.

Mr. Nilkantha Das asked the Government to show their "bona fides."

Mr. Aney explained the historical and medical point of view and the economic effects of the salt tax which, he maintained, was iniquitous, salt being a primary necessity of life. He appealed to the Government to adopt a five-year programme for the eventual abolition of the salt tax and to make a beginning from this year. Mahatma Gandhi had just started on his campaign and there was yet time for the Government to rectify its mistake.

Sir George Schuster did not think that even if the salt tax was abolished by a stroke of the pen, the political danger would disappear on that score. The Government had been considering the question of the production of a better quality of Indian salt and the provision of marketing facilities. The Tariff Board would go into all the questions. That was the way to advance the interest of the poorest masses and not by the gesture of abolition of the tax, which would result in financial difficulties for the Gorvenment.

The motion was lost.

GUILLOTINE APPLIED.

Demands under a few other heads was discussed and all motions for cuts were utilised by members for eliciting information on minor points. At five p.m. the guillotine was applied and all the remaining demands in the budget were carried, there being no division on any of them. The net result of the five days' discussion is that the Army Department was refused its entire demand, and the Finance Department and the North-West Frontier lost Rs 100 each.

The Assembly discusses the Cotton Tariff Bill to-morrow.—A.P.

AIR MAILS TO ENGLAND DELAYED.

—:o:—

KARACHI, March 12.

The West-bound air mail of last week is likely to be 24 hours late in arrival in London, owing to the derailment of the train near Salonika.—A.P.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF SEVEN BOHRAS.

—:o:—

Mullaji's Action Condemned By Malegaon Jamat.

(From a Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, March 13.

A meeting of the Malegaon Dawoodi Bohra Jamaat has condemned the action of Mullaji Saheb in excommunicating Mr. Sirasuddin Vasi and six others on the 11th instant as being quite against the Shariat and has expressed its great sorrow for the social tyranny of the Mullaji Saheb.

Flying Club For Madras.

MADRAS, March 12.

The "Hindu" is informed that Standing Finance Committee of Assembly has approved of the formation of a flying club in Madras with the usual Government subsidy namely, two Moth aeroplanes, a hangar and Rs. 2,000 yearly for two years. When this is passed by the Assembly during the next week or so, the machines already earmarked for Madras by Messrs. De Havillands will be cabled for from England and a pilot instructor will be engaged. All being well flying will start in the beginning of May.—A. P.

The "Statesmen" understands Sir William Birdwood has given permission for one Gurkha N C O to accompany the Dyrenfurth Karchenjunga Expedition.—Free Press.

"A MONSTROUS POLICY".

—:o:—

Denial Of Country's Freedom.

FOR RESERVING TRADE FOR ANOTHER COUNTRY!

In the course of his speech in the Assembly on the Government of India Budget, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) said:—

The first point which I will take up is the proposals of Government to protect the textile industry of India. We have long clamoured for this protection. Government referred the matter to several committees since so long ago as 1926. They then appointed an officer of their own to report on this important matter, but they still continued to think, to cogitate to moditate, and to hesitate. At last they have produced something, and we are therefore thankful. Better late than never

But while putting forward their proposals they have introduced a feature that has made all Honourable members of this House and in the country to think furiously (Member from European Group. . . Not at all.) They talk of Imperial Preference It is unfortunate for the industry, an industry that has been on the verge of extinction, due to the inaction of Government, that when they do bring forward proposals, they should bring them forward in conjunction with a principle which, it is well known, no member of this House will ever accept. But situated as we are, let us try and discuss the question impartially.

GENERAL OPPOSITION TO PREFERENCE.

We must first admit that every one of us is opposed to Imperial Preference. There is not a single British Dominion that has accepted this principle. There is not a British Dominion to-day that will make any concession to any part of the Empire or to England if it is prejudicial to its own interests. Further I say that there is not a British Dominion which will give any concession to even Great Britain if there is the slightest suspicion that that Dominion will be adversely affected in the future. And therefore I maintain Sir, that to ask India to do anything that is not absolutely in the interests of this country is, to say the least, ridiculous and absurd, and that not one member in this House will countenance any argument or plea that will go to harm the interests of our country.

We are told that the exemption that Government desire to England is in the interests of this country. There are three points to be examined. Firstly, whether the imported goods from England compete with ours in this country, secondly whether the exemption given to England is really a relief to the consumer and thirdly whether this exemption will by any chance within the next three years enable the imported goods from England to better compete with ours. These three points require elucidation and consideration and I leave it at that until Government place their case before the House while introducing the bills.

THE TRUSTEES THEORY

Proceeding the speaker said:—Government have appealed to this House to give serious thought to their proposals. They ask us to give full thought to the grave importance of the wider considerations. They remind us that the representatives of this country will soon be meeting the representatives of Britain to consider the future constitution of this country. Sir, I fully realise the importance of this appeal. But may I remind Hon. members of this house and of the Government that there is a section of the British Public which has voiced very different opinions. Up to a short time ago all sections of the British Public took credit for being the trustees for the teeming millions of the population of this country: that they were here in our interests, they were here to guard the interests of the millions who cannot speak for themselves. Since the famous announcement of His Excellency the Viceroy, a certain section of the British Press and not an inconsiderable section, a section which carries considerable weight and influence, a section which has a tremendous following has changed the trend of their criticism. They openly declare that India is necessary to England and that further reforms are dangerous to the interests of England because India is England's best market. When this appeal is made to us to look fairly at the question I will remind the Hon. members of Government and of this House that there is this powerful section in England which is against giving any reforms to this country, lest this country should deprive England of her trade down here

A MONSTROUS POLICY.

Sir, this is an outragous and monstrous policy to enunciate that one country should be denied its freedom because its trade should be reserved for another country. Our commerce and our industries should remain where they are because the interests of another country are affected. All this has taken place in the last four months. The appeal therefore, I venture to suggest is inopportune. This appeal ought to be directed to that powerful and influential section of the Press in England who deny us the right to advance commercially and industrially. When we do have real fiscal autonomy I have not the slightest doubt that however this House may be constituted, it will look fairly on any proposals that may show some favour not only to England but even to any of its Dominions. But this appeal to us is inopportune while allowing an important section of the British people that we should get no advance because their trade and industries will suffer.

DRINKING WATER FOR "UNTOUCHABLES."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir

During the course of the last week a debat ewas raised in the Bombay Legislative Council on a motion to reuce the grant-in-aid to local bodies for village water suppply. Along with the water supply to villagers in general in various districts of Gujerat, the discussion regarding facilities for water supply to "depressed" class people living in villages was also raised by Dr. P. G. Solanki. This question of water supply for "depressed" classes is a very ticklish one, both for Government and Hindu Society; for both have equally neglected their duty towards poor untouchables, living in towns and far off villages. Unless one wanders, as I have had several occasions to do, in the "depressed" class quarters of villages, and seeks for information as to where they get their drinking water from, it is hard to believe the heart-rending tales of distress, arising from want of drinking water to them. They cannot, under pain of economic boycott or personal assault by villagers, draw water from the village common well. The large majority of them dare not think of resorting to this mode of asserting their right to God's free water. Their women or grown-up children must wait for hours together and wait at wells for some charitably disposed women to draw water for them and pour it in their pots. Not only that, but they must sometimes 'buy' water from such wells, though the well be a district board well, for the construction of which the untouchable people, who happen to be cultivators, have contributed local cess for that purpose specially. I have seen Bhangis and other untouchables buying their water at the rate of two pice per "handa," or ten annas a month per family when water is drawn from a well by bullock power.

I must say that some district boards have been good enough to construct separate wells for Dheds or Bhangis, where their population is fairly large. But this is more an exception than a rule. The Government have not laid down a rule enjoining District Boards, while making grants for village water supply, to spend a reasonable part of the amount for the benefit of the "depressed" classes. At present for the provision of separate wells they are at the mercy of the District Boards and their presidents, who may or may not be sympathetic and are generally apathetic.

But some one may ask why provide separate wells for them, and why not ask them to draw water from the common village well? To me, such a question would appear to show the depth of ignorance of the questioner regarding rural life and its social conditions. For I can assert with some authority and without breach of faith in disclosing an observation, made by the Committee appointed last year by Bombay Government for suggesting means for the uplift of "depressed" classes and Aboriginal Tribes, that this Committee could not find a single instance from all over Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatak Districts, where a village well was actually used jointly by the "depressed" classes and the villagers in general. There were a few villages in Maharashtra where the poor untouchables had tried to assert their right of drawing water from the common well and in fewer cases successfullly. But such wells were then deserted by the rest of the village and given up in disgust for the exclusive use of the untouchables. The question, therefore, of water supply to "depressed" classes in villages does not seem to be capable of solution in any other way except by provision of separate wells. This principle has been systematically followed for the last thirty years by Baroda State for its own villages, to the great benefit of the poor untouchables. The British Government has not upto the year of grace 1930 recognised the necessity of such separate wells, much less set apart funds for constructing them.

But the reply of the Minister for Self-Government, the Hon. Mr. Harilal Desai, was very astounding. He added insult to injury by stating that no complaints had reached the ears of Government till then and that he was astonished at, rather biting, but nevertheless true, remarks of Dr. Solanki. He refuted the pressed" classes were not allowed Doctor's suggestion that the "de- to draw water from wells in villages of Gujerat. Such an ignorance of rural conditions on the part of a responsible Minister is not only painful to read but positively harmful to the interests of the unfortunate untouchables. IIf he will be pleased to name only a dozen villages out of some thousands in Gujarat, where "depressed" classes were allowed to draw water from common village wells, he would be justified in making the bold statement that he did. The Hindu Society as well as the Christian British Government have grievously erred in this matter and the sooner the two parties try their past sins, the earlier the to mend matters and make up for poor untouchables will get their second primary need of their life.

Yours, etc.,
A. V. THAKKAR.

INTERPELLATIONS.

—:o:—

Bandra Fire And Arrest Of Fitter.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, (Bombay University): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether they are aware that a fire broke out in Bandra on 16th May 1929?

(b) whether they are aware of the fact that the work of extinguishing fire was done by one Mr. Krishna a fitter in the employ of the Bandra Municipality?

(c) whether they are aware of the fact that the hose-pipe in the hands of Mr. Krishna having great pressure of water turned a little accidentally and resulted in some water splasing on the District Superintendent of Police of Bandra who was standing on the road among the crowd witnessing the fire?

(d) whether it is a fact that the District Superintendent of Police, on water splashing against him, suddenly got enraged and forthwith ordered his sub-inspector to arrest the said fitter?

(e) whether it is a fact that the said fitter after being arrested was marched on to the Bandra Police lock-up and detained there for a considerable time?

(f) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Secretary of the Bandra Municipality, on learning that the fitter in charge of extinguishing the fire was arrested, approached the District Superintendent of Police with a view to inform him that the water was thrown only accidentally and not intentionally?

(g) whether it is a fact that the District Superintendent of Police further enraged with the Assistant Secretary asked him not to interfere as otherwise he (Assistant Secretary) would also be arrested?

(h) whether the Government are aware of the strong condemnatory resolutions of the Bandra Municipality censuring the conduct of the District Superintendent of Police and his staff?

(i) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Bandra Municipality in the said resolution demand the immediate transfer of the said officers for their conduct?

(j) whether Government have inquired into the matter? If so, what steps they intend to take against the Bandra District Superintendent of Police and his subordinate staff?

(k) Will Government place on the Council Table the explanation of the District Superintendent of Police if any?

The Honourable Mr. J. E. B. Hotson: (i) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) and (d) The fact is that a municipal employee in charge of a hose-pipe deliberately turned it on to the District Superintendent of Police. It is possible that this was done by way of jest, but the District Superintendent of Police had full justification for being annoyed.

(e) The person was not arrested He was taken to the Police Station to ascertain his name and address.

(f) and (g) A man did ask the District Superintendent of Police in an aggressive manner what was the meaning of his action. At the time he was not recognised as the Assistant Secretary of the Municipality.

(h) and (i) No such resolution have been passed.

(j) Government are perfectly satisfied with the explanation of Police and do not intend to take the District Superintendent of any action.

(k) No.

BORSAD MUNICIPALITY.

Dr M. K. DIXIT (Surat City): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that the Borsad municipality has adopted a resolution of no-confidence against its president?

(b) Has the president resigned on account of this resolution of no-confidence?

(c) If not, do Government intend to remove him from his office?

(d) Have Government found the administration of the municipality to be bad, beyond the alleged irregularities committed by the president?

(e) Are there any allegations against the general board?

(f) Have Government found any faults in the financial administration of the municipality?

(g) What is the financial position of the municipality?

(h) What are the liabilities of the municipality?

(i) Do Government intend to suspend the municipality?

(j) If so, what are the grounds therefor?

The Honourable Dewan Bahadur HARILAL D. DESAI: (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) to (j) Government understand that the present administration of the municipality is unsatisfactory and are considering the whole question. No conclusion has yet been reached.

WHEAT AT INVESTMENT PRICE.

World's Statistical Situation Bullish.

Bombay, March, 13.

Local market continues weak due to pressure of selling by "Bears". Crop progress is reported to be fairly good in the Punjab but other Provinces, especially Deccan and Southern Maharatta Country, the yield is expected to be poor. Indian acreage this year is smaller than last year, though the general yield is expected slightly to be better. Private estimates of Indian yield run from 90|92 lakh tons against 85 lakhs tons last year. Last year India imported foreign wheat to the extent of about 12 lakh tons but this year Indian imports are reckoned to be a few thousand tons. Local stocks are comparatively smaller and the prices in the Punjab Colony are very distressing and under cost of production. Local May delivery is quoted to-day at Rs. 5-15-6 and September at Rs. 6-2-3 per cwt., which is the lowest since the war and comparatively cheaper than pre-war period. Since the war, rail freight has gone up by nearly 50 per cent and on the normal ratio, the present rate would work out by about Rs. 5-4-0 per cwt. Even compared with other feed-stuffs which compete with wheat, prices are relatively cheaper. On May 31st, 1929, when wheat saw the bottom, May Chicago was 94-5|8 and local May delivery at Rs. 7-0-6 per cwt. But to-day with Chicago May at 109-1|4, local May contract is Rs. 5-15-6. Authorities estimate the total World's supply of Wheat at 400 Million Bushels smaller than last year and the present improvement in the internal price of Silver and Securities has been entirely ignored. The present prices justify investment buying as higher prices are certain in the long run.

BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Shows What India Can Do.

—:o:—

The fourteenth annual report of the British Social Hygiene Council, just issued, is of considerable general interest for it effectually demonstrate what can be done by efficient organisation and active propaganda to diminish a widespread scourage to which the eyes of the public have been closed for centuries by a senseless taboo born of misplaced dencency.

The Chairman of the Council, the Marquess of Linlithgoc, takes the opportunity of reviewing the work done in the past, appraising the results attained, and pointing to the lines upon which future activities might usefully run. The practical outcome of the combined efforts of the Government, Local Authorities, and the Council since the issue of regulations by the Local Government Board in 1916 amounted, in England and Wales alone, at the end of the period dealt with, to 188 Treatment Centres, including 59 directly controlled by the Council, 14 hostels for infected girls, 8 institutions for the care of infected pregnant women, the enlistment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the work, and 77 approved laboratories for the examination of specimens

INCIDENCE FALLING.

Statistical returns from the Treatment Centres show that, under the combined influence of propaganda, suitable premises, and a sympathetic and tactful staff, the number of persons applying for treatment has increased enormously (from 1,488,514 in 1920 to 2,422,749 in 1928), and what is most significant, that a large and fairly constant proportion (between 1 and 2 per cent.) of these are returned as non-venereal. It is very gratifying to note that the incidence of syphilis is falling, and this is indicated not only by the figures just referred to but also, and this is most important, by certain statistical considerations connected with the general population. For instance, the number of deaths certified as due to infantile syphilis has fallen very considerably, and so have the returns of blindness from the same cause. The incidence of the disease in the Army, Navy and Air Forces, a very accurate and as it happens a carefully controlled index of the prevalence of disease in the civil population, has also fallen unmistakably.

EDUCATE ADOESCENTS.

These are indeed great achievements, attained it is true by the enlightened initiative and generous support of Government and the sympathetic co-operation of Local Authorities, but the part played by the Council was not a small one. Dominated by the idea that the only sure means of combating an evil that is due to social conditions related to sex is to engender in the individual a sense of responsibility to himself or herself and to the community and a proper appreciation of the position of sex in the equipment of the race, it set out to educate adolescents and adults alike.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co.)

Karachi, March 11.

The last week's progress has been maintained the prices showing a marked appreciation. On the whole the tone appears to be cheerful though the future trend depends much more upon the political situation, which is running high at present.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

This section has remained firm, 3-1|2 per cent. having advanced to Rs. 65|12 p.c. closes steady at Rs. 65|10 p.c. The rise is attributed to shortage of ready paper.

Locally there has been a good enquiry for 5 p.c. 1945-55 and the 6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust, and both appear to be in short supply.

The Bank of England rate having been reduced from 4-1|2 p.c. to 4 p.c. the India Sterling securities have appreciated considerably the latest quotations received being as follows: 3p.c. £52-1|2, 3-1|2 p.c. £59-1|2, 4-1|2 p.c. 1950-55 £82, 4-1|2p.c. 1958-68 £81-1|4 and 5-1|2 p.c. 1932 £99-5|8 p.c.

RAILWAY SHARES.

A fair turnover has resulted n this section. Investors being on the look out for the cheap parcels owing to present low levels of prices. Larkhanas have been done at Rs. 86 and the scrip is still wanting. Sind Lights register a transaction at Rs. 50 and the scrip is in short supply. The Upper Sinds are a weak market. Inspite of heavy floods last year, the Company's working show better earnings for the year.

ELECTRIC SHARES.

There has been a considerable investment enquiry. The Karachi Electrics are asked for at Rs. 138, with sellers standing out for Rs. 140. The Hyderabads have been a firm spot at Rs. 137, Ajmers report small business at Rs. 10|4. The Andhra Valley and the Tata Powers have advanced to Rs. 682 and 510 respectively the latter looks cheap at any sec back. This section closes agood deal steadier.

FLOUR SHARES.

There is no change in this section, the prices remain the same.

Name of the Company	Present Value.
Sind Lights	50-0-0
Sind Lighterage	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	86-0-0
Upper Sinds	76-0-0
Karachi Electrics	137-8-0
Hyderabad Electrics	136-8-0
Ajmer Electrics	10-4-0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	104-0-0
Karachi Flour Mills	150-0-0
India Flour Mill	100-0-0
Century Floor Mill	90-0-0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 13.

Ready prices are improved by about 4 annas per cwt. Our Forward market has also ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 3 to 5 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price levels. Kanta in local market remains inactive to-day being Chaudesh of the first half of Fagan. Our market will remain entirely closed (both Kanta and Soda) to-morrow being 'Holi' Holiday.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|7 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 6|14 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment February Rs. 6|12 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 6|14 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment April Rs. 7 per cwt. F.B.H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|9 per cwt.

Shipment March Rs. 6|15 per cwt. F.B.H.

Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13|5. per cent.

Shipment March Rs. 6|10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Firm.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand,

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of insurance business.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1930.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE AND COTTON INDUSTRY.

Dewan Chamanlal's Challenge To Mr. H. P. Mody.

"WE HAVE NO QUARREL WITH JAPAN," SAYS MALAVIYAJI.

NEW DELHI, March 13.

The Legislative Assembly met today to consider the Tariff Bill. Just before the House met a number of Nationalists could be seen gathered round Mr. Birla examining Indian mill-made dhoties which Mr. Birla had brought with him to drive home to his colleagues his point regarding the competition.

Proceedings began with Sjt. Kanjbeharilal Agnihotri being sworn in.

BUSINESS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Sir James Crerar announced business for next week indicating that as at present arranged the session might end on March 22, but everything would depend on the progress of the Tariff and Finance Bills.

Mr. Jayakar presented the Select Committee report on the Hindu Gains by Learning Bill.—

Sir B. N. Mitter laid on table a statement furnished by the High Commissioner for India showing all cases in which the lowest tenders had not been accepted by him and purchasing of stores for the Government of India during half year ending 31st December 1929. The election of members to the Standing Committee on Roads in place of Kumar Ganganand Sinha was held.

COTTON DUTIES.

Sir George Rainy then rose to move that the bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act 1894 and to amend Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment) Act 1927, taken into consideration. He said in view of the crisis through which the Cotton Textile industry was passing the Government thought it advisable to amend the bill. He said from the evidence in possession of the Government it appeared that during the last three years and particularly in the last six months pressure of external competition had intensified and that cotton mill industry throughout India was depressed.

PROTECTION TO BOMBAY INDUSTRY.

In Bombay where in successive years the mills had passed through prolonged and exhausting labour disputes, a stage had been reached when continued existence of the industry was endangered. In order to effect the objective the bill sought to impose (a) Protective duty of 20 per cent. 'ad volorem' on cotton piece-goods of all classes and (b) Protective minimum specific duty of 3-1/2 annas per pound on plain grey goods these duties being applicable to goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom. Goods made in United Kingdom would be subjected to only revenue duty.

The specific minimum duty was required in order to afford adequate protection to Indian mills in respect of that class of goods where external competition was most severe. It was proposed that protective duties should remain in force only for the period reasonably sufficient to enable the industry to reorganise itself, i.e. upto 31st March 1933.

COMPETITION FROM JAPAN.

The bill also sought to extend for a further period of three years the operation of the Indian Tariff (Cotton Yarn Amendment Act) 1927. That Act was passed to meet competition from goods produced in Japan under industrial conditions which were unfair by reason of the absence of any restriction on night work of women in mills. With the passing of the Japanese Factory Law of 1929 the unfair element in Japanese competition had disappeared. Meanwhile total imports of twist and yarn from China had enormously increased. Although certain reformations were carried out in Chinese factories and mills, no evidence was forthcoming to show that any steps have been taken to make this reformation effective.

In these circumstances the Chinese mills must still be regarded as possessing unfair advantage justifying the continuance of minimum specific duty imposed in 1927.

MR. CHETTY'S AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

In conclusion he said the Government had accepted Mr. Chetty's amendment but were opposed to referring the bill to the Select Committee and that would delay matters. He appealed to the House to pass the bill as an emergency measure at this stage.

Sir George Rainy said he would reply to this question at a later stage.

Mr. B. Das next moved his amendment to adjourn the discussion on the bill to a date in February.

OPPOSED TO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Saratchandra Dutt opposed the bill. He said the bill required further investigation as to whether it was necessary He condemned Imperial Preference.

Pandit Malaviya said that he was opposed to the principle of Imperial Preference. He had no ill-will against Lancashire industry. He wished it all success but what he wanted was that their prosperity should be achieved by honest and fair means. The measure was inopportune and would strengthen the hands of those who wanted Complete Independence. India had no quarrel with Japan. Why then they should be subject to additional duty

Mr. Kartar Singh opposed the bill. He said, "You do not give us preferential treatment. How can you expect that we shall give you preferential treatment" The House adjourned for lunch.

Sir George Schuster said that he believed with Pandit Malaviya that the present moment was not opportune for a discriminating measure. But the House would realise that the measure was urgent. He said they had placed the facts frankly before the judgment of the House.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the Bill was belated but welcomed the recognition of the difficult position of the textile industry. In the last five years they had lost 10 crores in Bombay. One of the causes was Japanese competition. The Bill would arrest a decline in a great national industry of India but he complained that three years time was too short. Dealing with Imperial Preference, he said, it was a question of sentiment. The Japanese industry had almost killed them and if the Bill was thrown out, the textile industry would go to the wall.

Dewan Chamanlal said that the textile industry was not a national industry. How could it be a national industry, when while the poor labourers were starving, the mill-owners were distributing cent percent dividends.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S CHALLENGE TO MR. MODY.

He challenged Mr. Mody to show that the Millowners of Bombay were not incompetent had given effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Board and had not given dividends to the extent

Mr. Mody: I accept the challenge in any place and at any time of 177 per cent.

Continuing Dewan Chamanlal said that the Mill-owners of Bombay were running the mills in their own interest and not in the interest of the nation. If it is a national industry, he asked Mr. Mody to give the word on the floor of the House that they would devote a decent portion of their income to amelioration of the condition of the labourers.

Dewan Chamanlal had not finished his speech when the House adjourned till Monday.—

COTTON GOODS DUTIES.

—:o:—

British Cabinet's Instructions.

As a result of an important question asked by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya whether it was a fact that the original proposals of the Government of India before the Cabinet's communication published yesterday were for the imposition of a fifteen per cent. revenue duty and additional three and a half annas per pound duty on all plain grey good irrespective of the country of origin, Sir George Rainy replied that this was so but added that at that stage no final decision had been arrived at.

India's 'Soldiers' Of Freedom.

A scene during the Great March. Mahatma Gandhi being garlanded by a lady who wishes him success in the campaign.

The procession leading towards Ellis Bridge.

Huge crowds round about the Ashram witnesing the grand march.

Mahatma Gandhi with his first batch of Satyagrahis leaving the Ashram on Wednesday morning.

"I'LL REMAIN IN JAIL OR DIE."

—:o:—

Mahatma Not To Return To Ashram Till Swaraj Is Won.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 12.

In the course of his speech made at Aslali, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"As for myself, continued Gandhiji I must either go and remain in the jail or die. I do not want to do anything else. I do not desire either to return to the Ashram or to Aslali. I have taken definite step. I do not want to retrace (cheers.) You mut only cheer when you are ready. You must take the burden after You must think long before taking the step, but once you have taken the step, you must not retreat. On the commencement of my march, I have received the blessings of thousands of persons. Getting the Salt Tax repealed is the first step towards Swaraj. The other steps we will ascend soon." —Free Press.

KARACHI SATYAGRAHA PROCESSION.

KARACHI, March 13.

Yesterday exactly at 5 p.m. the Satyagraha procession started from the Swarajya Ashram. Over 10,000 people joined the procession. Singing the specially composed Satyagraha songs, the procession halted in Garrikhatta, a most fashionable quarter where Swami Govindanand perfomed the opening ceremony of the Bharat Khadi Bhandar.—Free Press.

LATHI CHARGE ON G. I. P. WORKERS.

50 Strikers Injured And Leaders Arrested.

Fifty G. I. P. Railway "Satyagrahis" received injuries following a 'lathi' charge made on them by the Police near the Byculla Running Shed on Thursday morning

The Satyagrahis who were lying prostrate near the gates of the shed disobeyed the order to disperse. whereupon a dozen Sergeants, assisted by Policemen armed with lathis, charged them.

CHASED AND BEATEN.

The strikers who began to run helter skelter were chased and beaten. Some of them retaliated by pelting stone at the police and a pitched battle ensued in which 50 Satyagrahis and two policemen received injuries.

LEADERS ARRESTED.

The police also arrested the leaders of the Satyagraha for alleged trespass and illegal assembly. The arrested persons are: Mr. S. V. Deshpande of the Workers and Peasants' Party, Mr. Purandare, Secretary of one of the centres of G.I.P. Railway Union, Mr. Ganpar Khane and Mr. Shanker Ramchandra of the G.I.P. Railway.

AT THE RUNNING SHED

A meeitng of the workers was held at Parel the same morning and the strikers divided themselves into two batches, one party proceeding to Matunga while the other marched to Byculla. The latter were led by Messrs. Ginwalla, Deshpande and others. The strikers on their way tried to collect funds, but it appeared that their intention was to offer Satyagraha at the Byculla Running Shed When they reached the Running Shed according to the direction of the leaders they offered Satyagraha by lying themselves at the entrance, while the leaders posted themselves inside the gate, holding the Red Flag.

POLICE FOLLOWING

It may be mentioned that the police had been following the crowd of strikers from Parel. The Satyagraha began at about 11 a.m. For about half an hour it seemed to be a game of "wait and see" and the police arter holding prolonged consultations among themselves gave orders for the Satyagrahis to disperse at about 12-15 p.m., which the latter refused to do.

THEY RUN AWAY.

The police force had been reinforced by this time and, when the Satyagrahis did not obey their orders, they begun to beat the men with lathies. The Satyagrahis remained at their posts for some time but after a while they began running in all directions. Some of them retaliated by pelting stones at the constables. The police chased them from the Running Shed as far as J. J. Hospital.

About 50 strikers and two police constables received injuries.

At Kurla the strikers came into clash with "black legs" and the police have arrested several strikers.

STRIKERS' RANKS SWELL AT BHUSAWAL.

—:o:—

Complaint Against D. S. P. Dismissed.

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUSAWAL, Mar. 12.

The number of Bhusaval strikers has reached the figure of 3500. About 900 strikers are willing to offer Satyagraha.

The local High School and Primary boys' and Girls' schools observed hartal and did not attend the school to-day, in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's incarceration. They spent the day in collecting grain for the relief of the strikers.

Mr. Vaidya, Secretary of the Railway Union had filed a criminal complaint against the D.S.P. under section 504 I.P.C. for "abusive language" alleged to have been used towards him by the D.S.P. The complaint was dismissed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for want of sanction of the Local Government. He applied in revision to the District Magistrate, but the District Magistrate, Mr. Brown rejeced the petition to-day.

The D.S.P. and the D.V.S. have given evidence in two picketing cases. The judgments are reserved for the 17th inst.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The G. I. P. Railway strike is now assuming a graver aspect and as the Agent of the G. I. P. and the Railway Board have refused to accede to the reasonable suggestion of the Union viz., that all the railway workers who are now on strike should be reinstated in their old jobs before the strike is called off by the Union, the Union has now decided to resort to Satyagrah. Satyagrah was actually started at Kurla against one Mr. Jog, Supervisor of cabinmen, and the same was successful. Mr. Jog and family had to leave Kurla for Jhansi. However, it may be noted that some of the Satyagrahis were beaten by the Inspector Russel against whom a complaint has already been filed by the Union for beating the volunteers. A second complaint has been filed for kicking the Satyagrahis.

A successful Satyagrah was carried on to-day at Matunga workshops.

Yesterday Satyagrah was carried on one leader of drivers at Mazagaon near Dockyard Station. The police however, distinguished themselves by mercilessly beating our Satyagrahis so much so that a danda was actually broken into two. A complaint was lodged by me both against Inspector Nayampalli and Deputy Inspector Waddell yesterday and the men were sent to J. J. Hospital for treatment. Information has been filed by them against Inspector Nayampalli and Deputy Inspector Waddell.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway has excelled himself by not paying the men their wages for January and February inspite of repeated requests and notices, with a view to starve the men into submission.

But let the Agent, the Railway Board and the Government of India fully understand that, inspite of the wealth, power and position, the G. I. P. Railway workers have resolved to put up a bold fight against all odds till their reasonable suggestion for reinstatement of all workers who now on strike is accepted by the Agent and the Railway Board. Let them fully understand that right is on the side of the workers against might and that eventually right is bound to prevail. Let the Agent, the Railway Board and the Government of India put aside all false prestige and do justice to the workers and accept the reasonable demands and suggestion for reinstatement of all the workers.

The men are absolutely firm and are prepared to carry on a vigorous Satyagrah till all are reinstated in their old jobs. So far as I am concerned, I have resolved to fight till justice is done to the workers. I hope wiser counsel would still prevail and the needless suffering and dislocation of business and monetary loss to the public and the State would be avoided.

The men have been carrying on the struggle for the last about 40 days and they and their families have been facing starvation and acute suffering. It is upto the public of Bombay and the Merchant Associations of Bombay, and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to organise and take immediate measures for the relief of the workers and their starving families.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA, M.A.,LL.B.,
President, G. I. P. Rly. men's Union, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, March 12.

ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Police Officers Charged With Trespass And Mischief.

CALCUTTA March 12.

The jute strike situation remains unchanged. Eight arrests have been made in connection with yesterday's disturbance at Titaghur Police Station.

The Secretary of the Jute Workers' Union at Titaghur has filed a complaint in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore, charging the Assistant perintendent of Police and Assistant Sub-Inspector with pass and mischief. Eight arremen who are accused of ri have been released on bail.—

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Newspaper, Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by KHAN ABDULLAH SHAH at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Rani Baugicha, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.